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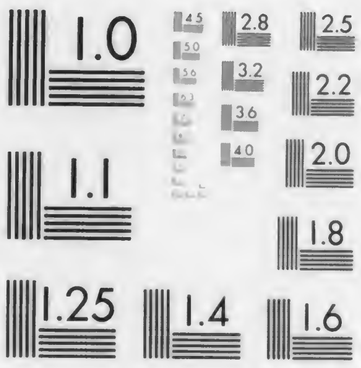

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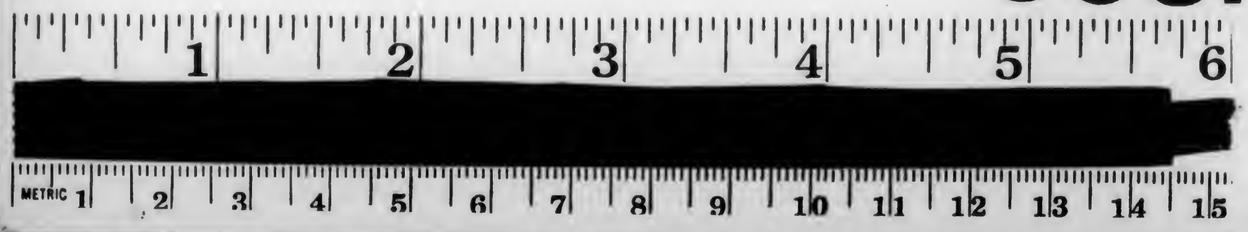

The Bancroft Library

VOLUME NUMBER: 5

May 1900 - Jan. 1907

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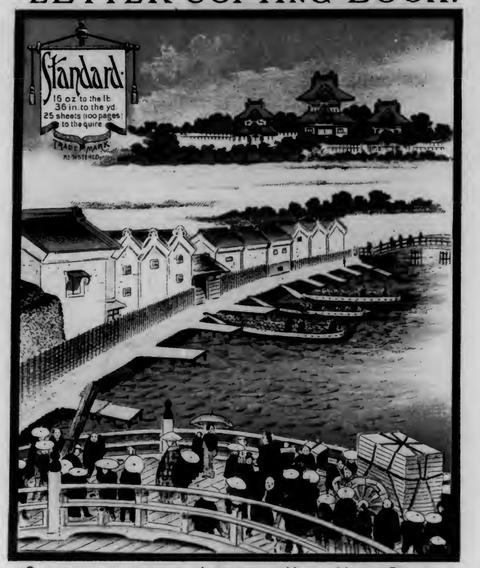

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C. Hart Merriam
Personal
May 9-1900 - Jan. 1907.

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N.16.

May 9, 1900

My dear Mr Lewis:

I am delighted to learn from your letter of yesterday that Hendy will write your fairies' manual book. No better man could be found. Hendry will tell them stories, and he knows how to write in fairies language.

I found you would get some imaginative dreamer who had little fancy and knowledge of the animals. Hendry knows the ways of the larger kinds and never knew much of the smaller. So I congratulate your firm on a wise selection.

Very truly yours

E. Hart Merriam

Mr. Lewis of
D. Lothrop Co.

May 16, 1900.

My dear Mrs. Doubleday:

Pardon my delay in giving you the information promised about the Moki baskets. I learn from Dr. J. W. Fewkes and Mr. Walter Hough of the National Museum that Moki baskets may be described as comprising two types, the large coil basket and the wicker basket.

The large coil baskets are made chiefly of a grass (Hilaria jamesi) ornamented with shredded yucca leaves and sewed with filaments from the leaves of Yucca glauca. The wicker baskets are made at the pueblo of Orabi. The foundation of the basket (the radiating strands) consists of a species of Rhus, usually interwoven with stems of a rabbit brush (species of Bigelovia, now known as Chrysothamnus). The binding on the edge is yucca.

These baskets are used chiefly for carrying and storing corn meal. They are never used in eating. The decoration is always symbolical and has a religious rather than secular meaning. The baskets are used in the religious ceremonies, one of which is a basket dance, a woman's dance, in which the dancer finally throws her basket among the men who scramble for it. See Doctor Fewkes paper in the Journal of American Folklore, April-June, 1899.

With kind regards to Mr. Doubleday,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Mrs. F. N. Doubleday
New York City.

May 19, 1900.

My dear Mr. Littmann:

My disappointment at your absence from the meeting of the Publication Committee this afternoon was turned into joy when the evening Star arrived with the good news.

We have been chafing all along that the crown would fall on your head, where it so deservedly belongs, and you may say to Mrs. Littmann that after herself no one rejoices more genuinely than Mrs. Morris and I.

It is not often that a great scientific and economic museum is blessed in succession by three such men as Mendenhall, Bidwell and Littmann. Success to you.

Yours truly,
Ernest Morris.

78.8

Washington, D. C,
May 19, 1900.

Bristol, Stoddard & Bristol,
New Haven, Connecticut.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of the 16th instant is at hand, together with the Administration account of the Houdley estate, for which I am obliged. I have been trying to get this account for months in order to give proper attention, and now that it finally comes you ask for its immediate return! I have executed it as requested and am returning herewith by special delivery.

There are one or two slight errors in the account, and one or two points are not clear to me:

The statement on page 2 implies that a previous account had been filed with the Surrogate. I did not know that the account of May 1898 had been filed. In several places Pennsylvania R.R. is written 'Pacific' R.R. This should be corrected--see Schedules A and C.

That part of Schedule G relating to my expenses as Executor is astonishingly false in the nature of the expenses, though the amounts are correct. I have attached a corrected slip(as I did before in the May 1898 account, which must have been lost).

I do not understand the $6,000.00 'due income from principal'.

Yours &c.

Sept 7
N. 35.

Dear Col Stoddard + Family

New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of the 7th inst is before me; also a similar one from Judge Townsend.

It will be exceedingly inconvenient for me to go to New Haven for the 16th inst. I have just returned after an absence of two weeks and am somewhat in arrears. Many other things are getting off an expedition to Hudson Bay, falling ever I start to Alaska a few weeks yet.

The matter you mention — the objection raised to the absence of my family at New Haven during the trial — is a simple one and explanation from you should suffice. My wife was summoned as a witness and had to go. As I had to be there at the same time it was impossible to leave the two little children behind, & there was no one there to care for them. The case is similar to that of a number of other witnesses. Yours truly & very sincerely, C. Hart Merriam.

N.17.

Washington
June 14, 1906.

Hon. Chas. W. Taft:

The furnace machine has been here several days & have cut up two hours considerably.

They have brought fifty radiators and I think will put up a lot of fifty tomorrow.

It will be a splendid time for the electrician to work while the floors (with all debris) are so abundantly open.

I have given some attention to the matter of light and think we shall need about 70 in all. Does this tally with your estimate?

It will be a very simple matter to string wires in the basement and in the 3d story where the leaders can run in the attic, but the 2d story will involve a lot of cutting.

In the parlor, dining room, main hall and library I suppose we should plan for wires along the tops of the picture moulding which may be used sometime for lights over the paintings. Not counting these, my estimate for the lights needed in various parts of the house is as follows:

01

Wires for electric light (2

Basement:

Halls: stair 1; front 1; rear 1 =	3		
Front room 1; store room 1; laundry 2 =	4		
Furnace room (centre?)	1	(or 2?)	8
1st Floor:			
Halls (including lantern)	3		
Parlor (central point?) on walls	4		
Dining room (central point and) on walls	4		
Dining room - pantry	1		
Kitchen	3		
Kitchen pantry	1		
Slant between dining room + kitchen	1		17
2d Floor:			
Halls: front 1; back 3	4		
Library central point + on walls	4	(or 5)	
Bed room	3		
Rear bed room	3		
Bath room	1		15
3d Floor:			
Halls: front 1; back 1	2		
Front bedrooms + rear bedroom, 3 each	9		
Den	4		
Servants room	1		
Bath room	1		
Linen closet to 1 back = 2; 3 front bedrooms + 1 =	3		20
Attic	3		3

(3

Besides these, I suppose 2 or 3 will be required at intervals along the stair halls.

Some of the lights will have to be operated by push buttons at a distance. A number of these lighting wires are already in the house.

The outlet under the center of the ceiling are the most difficult + expensive to get at in most cases. The center of the ceiling of the library can be reached through an opening in the floor above, already made for the parlor and living room. These difficulties are very great nuisance + great deal of cutting. I hope it is not necessary to have a central light in the parlor. What do you think? The lighting is a very serious matter and I regret we did not have time to study it when you were here.

Mrs. Hemenway joins me in kind regards.

Yours truly,

C. Grant Hemenway.

(Mrs. Joseph H. Taft
41 East 20th
New York

1919-16 St.
Washington
June 15, 1901.

Geo. W. Kneas
Supt.
Dear Sir:

A freight car containing 26 boxes, large & small, addressed to me, and thus marked by Merchants Dispatch Trans. Co.

I shall be obliged if you will deliver at my house 1919-16 St., boxes marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Please store until called for in October, in dry safe building, boxes marked 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17. These boxes contain valuable paintings and furniture.

Resp.
C. Hart Merriam

N.

June 17, 1914

Hon. P. P. Henry
Secy. Nat. Suffrage Conv.
Mydear Sir:

Your communication of the 6th and 10th inst. informing me of my reaffiliation as a member of the Committee on Publication, and of my appointment on Committee on Amendments and on Research are at hand.

I greatly regret that intolerable pressure of other work, which I cannot escape, will make it impossible for me to serve on either of the latter Committees during the ensuing year. I am now obliged to work 12-15 hours a day in order to 'keep up', and have no time at all for original work.

Yours truly,
E. M. St. Lewis

14

N. Y.

Washington
June 15, 1866.

Dear Dr. Sclater:

Pardon my delay in acknowledging your kind communication. I have been away a few weeks to my old home in Northern New York where I have just buried my father, whom you probably remember.

My election to Foreign membership in the Zoological Society is a great surprise to me and I write to thank you for your kind offices in the matter.

June 15, 1111.

Sir:

Your esteemed communication of April 22, informing me of the high honor conferred upon me by the Zoological Society of London — in electing me a Foreign Member, I find on my return to the city.

In accepting this membership, I beg you to express to the Society my keen appreciation of the very high compliment they have paid me. Surely the most genuine pleasure a worker in science can have is the knowledge that his work is esteemed by his fellows.

With great respect I remain

Faithfully yours

C. Matt Morrison.

Dr. P.L. Sclater
Secretary
Zoological Society of London

8.9.
N.19

June 19, 1900

My dear Mr. Taft:

Many thanks for your letter of yesterday. Galloway has just been over the ground with me but says she can't put in a bid until she has more specific information as to just where the lights are to be placed, and how many distance switches will be needed, and where.

It seems to me that if it might expedite matters if you could come on here at once (or as soon as practicable) and then we can locate everything and get the wiring job under way.

I take the liberty of enclosing my check for $50. to be applied on account.

Yours truly,
C. Mack Kennison

To Hon. H. Taft
New York

P 4
N 60.

Washington
June 17, 1914

Dear Henshaw:

Here is a statement of your a/c to date:

Your balance in my hand June 30, 1913, $44.47
Rec'd from sale U. St. bonds Nov. 6, 1913 208.73
$253.20

Taxes paid to June 30, 1913 $30.95
" " " " " 1906:
Meridian Hill (with Cost) 12.50
Basement 7.27
Walcott Syndicate 16.28
Hancock Circle Syndicate 16.13
70.73
Dep't's Nat. Mat. Bank Feb. 12, 1906 134.42
$ 235.41
Balance on hand June 30, 1914 - - - - - $ 17.99

Congress during the fall session has provided for the extension of 16th St. Your property in the Walcott syndicate therefore will be condemned & sold, but no one knows just when - probably before fall. I assume that you authorize me to receive payt. for your share and place same to your credit. If not, you had better help me a special line to that effect, and also tell me what to do with it. Shall I keep it in the Nat. Mat. Bk. to your a/c?

Yours truly,
C. Mott Newman.

Henry M. Henshaw, Pike, Ill.

S. 17.
N. 41.

June 21, 1904

My dear Mr. Ipft:

Thanks for your letter of yesterday. I am very glad you will come over Sunday night as to be here on Monday.

The matter of the electric wiring has given me more concern and uneasiness than anything else about the house put together — it is so difficult for me, not being an expert in such matters, to know whether proper precautions are or are not taken by the workmen. As I have just been to see Mr. Geo. C. Maynard the electrical engineer who has charge of the dept. of electricity in the National Museum and who had charge of wiring the Capitol - the largest apartment hotel in this city — and other buildings of importance. He has agreed, if agreeable to you, to meet me at the house on Monday and get your instructions as to where the lights should be placed and so on, and then take personal charge & supervision of the details of putting the wires in, so that when the job is done we shall feel safe and sure it is properly done.

The Hubbard Heating Co. has sent me bill for $200. on account of putting in heater. I suppose it

so all right but would prefer your OK before paying it. The heater is now set up and most of the pipes in the walls are up, and the workmen says he expects to finish in another week. The curious trip about it is that neither Hubbard himself nor the foreman we have has been here at all. One workman into a key for rent, or helper has done the whole job except setting up the boiler, in which another man helped. No one has been here to examine or tell me details of fixing the pipes, or anything else.

Very many thanks for the information + circulars about the gas heats and ranges. Mrs. M + I have just seen one of these heaters and like it very much. It seems to be just what is needed.

Our pictures we have arrived + most of them are unpacked.

We shall expect you at breakfast Monday.

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam.

Hon. Jos. H. Taft
41 East 20 St.
New York

N. 25

June 21, 1904.

Hubbard Heating Co.

Dr. Sirs:

Your bill for $88 on a/c putting in heater has been rec'd. and sent to my architect, Mr. Taft, for his OK. On his approval I will pay it at once. Mr. Taft will be here on Monday next.

Resp.
C. Hart Merriam.

June 28, 1900.

M.

Dear Mr. Dugmore:

On returning to the city to-day I find your letter of the 25th inst., together with the excellent photographs of porcupines and also the thrushes, for which I am obliged. I was surprised at your non-appearance, but now understand the reason. I trust your camera will be made to work satisfactorily in a short time, so that you may be able to come on here and perpetuate the attitudes of the Zoo animals under the present conditions of temperature and humidity.

Do not worry about any difficulties in the way of gaining access to what material we may have here. I shall not be able to get away before the latter part of July, and therefore shall be able to attend to the matter in person.

Thanking you for the photographs, and trusting that we shall see you here shortly, I remain, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore,
South Orange, New Jersey.

June 28, 1900.

M.

Dear Mr. Dugmore:

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Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore,
South Orange, New Jersey.

h. 46.

June 29, 1911.

Philip Zeuch Esq. Treas.
Buffalo, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I shall be obliged if you will send me tax bills for the following property on Envy St.

Estate of Caroline H. Merriam:

Envy St. S. 12 1/2 E Fillmore Ave. Front 55; Depth 166
do S 7 20/100 E do " 166 " 166

C. Hart Merriam:

Envy St. S. 105 E Fillmore Ave. Front 21 8/10, Depth 166

Respt.
C. Hart Merriam
1919 - 16th St.
Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 30, 1900.

M.

My dear Professor Macoun:

The appearance of the first part of your 'Catalogue of Canadian Birds' marks an epoch in the history of Canadian ornithology, and also makes available to the general student of American ornithology a large amount of new material. I trust nothing will prevent your continued application to this subject until the concluding part is published.

I have in my office a lot of field notes on birds jotted down by the field naturalists of the Biological Survey on their various expeditions into British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, all of which I should be very glad to put at your disposal. I have also my own notes on the birds observed on two cruises in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1881 and 1882, part of which were incorporated in my list of birds noted within ten miles of Point de Monts, published in the October number of 'The Auk' in 1882 (Vol. 7, No. 4, 233-42). This list, with its various addenda published in subsequent years, you appear to have overlooked.

The way you have brought together records is most useful, but I venture to suggest that you could make your 'Catalogue' still more useful by summarizing in a concise statement the known range of each species in the area covered by the catalogue. This general statement would be very helpful to nearly every one who has occasion to consult it.

With congratulations and best wishes, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Prof. John Macoun,
Geological Survey of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

E. 2'
N.

1919 16th Street
Washington
June 30.1900.

The Hubbard Heating Co.

Dear Sirs:

The work you are having done in my house has gone wrong in several particulars--a result, apparently, of the absence of a foreman or other responsible person to supervise the work. Your attention is directed to the following points:

1.Two of the large pipes in the basement are placed where they are in the way. When Mr. Taft was here last Monday your foreman agreed to move one of them back nearer the wall, but it has been extended and coupled up on the line where it was.

2. The kitchen heater has been set up 2 or 3 feet away from the place selected.

3. The vertical pipes which pass through the rear bedroom on the 2d story stand out 3 or 4 feet from the partition, instead of hugging the partition in the corner where they belong. This causes a material increase in the length of the piping nesessary to reach the middle room on the 3d floor.

4. The heater in the 2d story rear bedroom seems to me to be too long(19 sections) for this room is one of the warmest in the house.The piping for this heater is arranged so that the heater will stand out several inches from the wall, and project very much too far to the right.

5. The bathroom heater is not the kind agreed upon, and it was set 9 inches from the corner. In response to my previous letter it has been moved into the corner where it belongs.

6. The pipes for the heater in the 2d story middle room are not

the same distance out from the wall, but this may be remedied in setting the heater.

7. The heater in the 3d story rear bedroom is not parallel with the window, and sticks out nearly a foot to the right, instead of centering with the window.

8. The heater in the 3d story middle room stands out several inches from the wall and is about 7 inches too far to the right.

9. This morning during the short time when my wife and I were both out of the house, your workmen, without giving us any notice, turned the water into the heaters and flooded the house from cellar to 3d story. They had left the air vents open, and the pipes and joints leaked in a number of places, so that we now have water-soaked spots and streaks on the ceilings all over the house.

The water developed holes in the castings of the boiler as well as in the pipes.

I venture to hope that all of the heaters may be placed close against the walls, and that they be made symmetrical with the windows they front. If your foreman had not been so busy elsewhere that he was unable to give my work proper attention I am sure these blunders would not have occurred.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

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Respectfully
C. Hart Merriam -

N.

1919 16th St.
July 2 1900.

A. Mowatt, Esq.

Dear Sir:

Your bill for milk and 'cream' for June contains an error to which your attention is directed. You have charged for 35½ pints cream, whereas you have furnished no genuine cream at all but only a mixture of cream and milk. For nearly the whole month prior to the 28th this mixture was considerably more than half milk; for the last three days of the month it suddenly thickened and was a trifle more than half cream. I have corrected your bill accordingly, onthe basis of half and half cream--which is more than you deserve--and enclose check for the amount.

As I have notified you and your man several times, I much prefer cream to milk, and should be glad to pay for the real thing, but I can assure you I have no intention of paying cream prices for either milk or water.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam -

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRING

for the residence of Dr. C. Hart Merriam.

No.1919 16th St. Washington,D. C.

The building is to be wired for incandescent electric lights on the three wire system, in accordance with these specifications and as explained by the accompaning plans.

Lamps and lamp fixtures are not included, but everything else required to make the wiring system complete, from the converter to the outlets, and to leave it ready for connecting the converter and the lamp fixtures, shall be furnished and installed by the contractor, whether specified herein or not. The contractor shall connect the meter when the Lighting Company is prepared to furnish the service.

Meter Closet.

The owner will supply suitable supports for the apparatus and the contractor shall put the latter in place.

Main Switch

One 200 ampere, three-wire, single-throw, knife switch, on slate base, with main fuses on street side of the switch.

Junction Boxes.

Four slate lined, wooden boxes, with hinged covers, two located in the basement and two in the attic. Each box shall be provided with a slate panel board with connections for three feeder wires and twelve branch wires, with fuse connections for all wires. Two of these panel boards shall be fitted with feeder lugs, of suitable size to carry the wires specified, at both ends, two of them at one end only.

Outlets.

Eighty outlets as designated in following schedule and as marked on plans.

Switches

Fifteen Cutter Company's double-pole, flush, push switches, of suitable patterns for the various uses indicated. Where several switches are placed in one location they shall all be made in one frame. The number and uses of the switches are shown in the following schedule, and their locations are shown on the plans.

Four floor plugs.

Wires.

All wires shall be the Bishop Gutta Percha Company's White Core, with heavy insulation, protected by an exterior braid, as described in the printed list hereto attached.

Fuses.

All fuses shall have copper terminals, stamped with their respective carrying capacity. The contractor shall furnish and put in place a complete set of fuses, and shall deliver to the owner a duplicate set.

Wire Circuits.

From the Meter Closet the basement feeders, No.4 stranded wires, shall be run in Sprague Company's iron-armored conduit, through cutout box No.1 and terminate in box No. 2.

From the Meter Closet the attic feeders, No.4 stranded wires, shall be run in Sprague Company's iron-armored conduit, through box No.3 and terminate in box No.4.

Branch wires from the cutout boxes shall be grouped and arranged as may be found most desirable and as directed by the electrical engineer. One size of wire only shall be used in a section and no splices or joints will be allowed, except where necessary to make branches of the section wires leading out from the cutout boxes. In sections where not more than 35 feet of wire is required to connect the cutout

box and the most distant outlet, No.14 solid wire shall be used. Where more than 35 feet and less than 65 feet is required, No.12 solid wire shall be used. So far as practicable the section wires from the basement boxes will supply the lights in the basement and first story; those from the attic boxes the second story; ~~those from the attic boxes the second story,~~ third story and attic. Where wires to a single outlet are run in Sprague conduit, twin wires, like sample, may be used. All wires on brick walls shall be placed in Sprague conduit, threaded at the outlet end to provide for attachment of fixtures. Wires run through joists and in wooden partitions and on furred walls shall be placed in porcelain tubing and on insulators. No flexible tubing will be used except by special direction. Special protection for wires shall be provided in dangerous places, if found necessary.

All the materials shall be of the best quality of their respective kinds; none but first-class, experienced workmen shall be employed, and the entire installation, in all its parts, shall be done in a thorough workmanlike manner, and it shall meet the safety requirements of the Washington Board of Underwriters.

The contractor shall do all necessary cutting of woodwork and plastering, under the direction of the owner, and shall make all repairs required to leave the building in good order. He shall provide and put up suitable wooden blocks or other supports for lamp fixtures at all outlets, where they may be needed.

The contractor may submiy, with his bid, samples of such switches, floor plugs, etc, as he proposes to use. He shall submit samples of all materials for examination and approval, before they are

used. He shall do the work at the most suitable times, as instructed by the owner or his representative. He shall make careful tests of the wires in such manner and at such times as he may be directed, and shall deliver to the owner a written report of all tests as soon as they are made.

All materials will be inspected and the entire work will be supervised by an Electrical Engineer, to be selected by the owner, and his approval must be had before the work will be accepted. Any materials not approved by him shall be promptly removed from the building, and any defects in the work reported by him shall be immediately corrected. He shall have authority to stop any work not done in conformity with these specifications.

The owner reserves the right to make any slight modifications in the plan of wiring, and the contract price shall be increased or decreased accordingly, by a reasonable sum to be approved by the Electrical engineer.

Schedule of Electric Lights for the residence of
Dr C.Hart Merriam, 1919 16th St., Washington, D.C.

BASEMENT:

1	Meter Room	1 outlet	1 lamp
2.	Front Room	1 wall outlet	1
3.	Middle Room	1 wall outlet	1
4.	Side Hall	1 ceiling outlet	1
5.	Stairway Hall	1 wall outlet	1
6.	Furnace Room	1 wall outlet	1
7.	Bicycle Hall	1 ceiling outlet	1
8.	Laundry	1 wall outlet	1
9	Laundry	1 ceiling outlet	1

FIRST STORY:

10.	Front Hall	1 ceiling outlet	1
11.	Central Hall	1 ceiling outlet	1
12.			
13.	do	2 wall outlets	1
14.	Stairway arch	1 outlet	3
15.	Stairway landing to basement	1 outlet	1
16			
17	Parlor	3 picture outlets	5
18			
19			
20	Parlor	4 wall outlets	1
21			
22			
23			
24	Parlor	2 floor outlets	2 amp.
25	Dining Room	1 ceiling outlet	6
26			
27	Dining Room	4 wall outlets	1
28			
29			

30	Butler's Pantry	1 ceiling outlet	1
31.	Kitchen Pantry	1 ceiling outlet	1
32.			
33.	Kitchen	3 wall outlets	1
34.			
35.	Kitchen Closet	1 ceiling outlet	1

SECOND STORY:

36.	Stairway landing	1 outlet	1
37.	Main Hall	1 ceiling outlet	1
38.	Library	1 ceiling outlet	7
39.			
40.	Library	4 wall outlets	2
41.			
42.			
43.	Library	1 desk outlet	1
44.	Library	1 floor outlet	fan, 1 amp.
45.	Library	1 lantern outlet	
46.			
47.	Front Chamber	3 wall outlets	1
48.			
49.			
50.	Rear Chamber	3 wall outlets	1
51.			
52.	Bath Room	1 wall outlet	1
53.	Side Hall	2 ceiling outlets	1
54.			
55.	Hall Closet	1 ceiling outlet	1

THIRD STORY:

56.	Stairway landing	1 outlet	1
57.	Front Hall	1 ceiling outlet	1
58.			
59.	SW. Chamber	3 wall outlets	1
60.			
61.			
62.	NW. Chamber	3 wall outlets	1
63.			

64. Den	1 ceiling outlet	4	
65. 66. 67. Den	3 wall outlets	1	
68. Den	1 floor outlet		fan, 1 amp.
69. 70. 71. Rear Chamber	3 wall outlets	1	
72. Photograph closet	1 ceiling outlet	1	
73. Linen closet	1 ceiling outlet	1	
74. Linen closet	1 ceiling outlet	1	
75. Rear Hall	1 ceiling outlet	1	
76. Bath Room,	1 wall outlet	1	
77. Servant's Room	1 wall outlet	1	

ATTIC:

78.

79.

80.

SWITCHES

Basement:

1. At rear outside door to light bicycle and stairway halls, 5&7.

First Story:

2. At door of basement stairway to light bicycle and basement halls, 5 & 7.

3. At dining room door (inside) to light dining room ceiling, 25.

4. In central hall to light 2d story hall, 37.

5,6,7. Three switches for picture lights in parlor, 16,17,18.

8. Near front door, to light lantern and central hall, 10,11.

Second Story.:

9. At library door to light library ceiling, 38.

10. Near library door to light lantern & central hall, 1st story, 10

11. " " " " 2d story hall, 37.

12. At foot of 3d story stairway to light 3d story hall, 57.

Third Story:

13. At hall door to light den, 64.

14. At head of stair s to light 3d story hall, 57.

15 At foot of attic stairs to light attic, 80.

The number of each of these switches is the same as that of the light which it controls on the accompanying plan.

n. 43

July 7, 1900.

Prof. Otis T. Mason
U. S. National Museum.

My dear Professor Mason:

Could you spare me a separate of your recent paper on the Hudson collection of baskets? If you chance to have separates of any of your previous papers on basketry I shall be greatly obliged if you could let me have copies of them.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

n.

July 7, 1900.

Mr. E. R. Warren
Crested Butte, Col.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your letter enclosing eight photographic prints of squirrels, spermophiles, chipmunks and rock conies. I should be glad to see prints from all of your mammal negatives including the coyote in the trap, the muskrat and the Neotoma. You might send me also a set of your bird photographs and I will return such as we do not need. Please write the locality and approximate date on the back of each one.

I note that you are expecting great things from a telephoto lens you have ordered. If your experience is anything like mine you will find the telephoto a very difficult piece of apparatus to operate satisfactorily and one that will try your patience enormously. The trouble with the telephoto is the difficulty in keeping it steady while the picture is being taken. Moreover as you of course know, telephotos are of little account unless attached to the very best lenses. I have had the best results with the Voightlander and the Zeiss. I believe you would get better results and vastly more for your pains with a good long focus lens such as the rear lens of Zeiss series VIIa, which gives moderate enlargement and the sharpest possible definition. The pictures you have sent while excellent in their way, are practically worthless for purposes of reproduction. I shall be glad to learn of your success from time to time and if I can assist you in any way please let me know.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

N.

July 9, 1900.

Mr. F. W. Hodge
Bureau of Ethnology.

My dear Mr. Hodge:

I notice that a man named Dixon has just published in the 'American Anthropologist' a paper on the Maidu Indians, which contains matter on basketry. I want to get a copy of this article. Can you give me Mr. Dixon's address so that I may write him for it?

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

N.

July 9, 1900.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn
American Museum Natural History
New York City.

My dear Osborn:

If it is possible for a biologist to secure an anthropological publication of your Museum, I should be exceedingly obliged for a copy of Farrand's paper on 'Basketry Designs of the Salish Indians,' as I am greatly interested in the subject of basketry among our North American Indians and have a considerable collection.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

§ 19-
77,424.

Washington
July 11, 1900.

Mr. Joseph Taft.
Nyhan Lic:

Your letter of yesterday with memorandum about the electric wire outlets need. for us thanks. I am not quite clear about the parlor wires. Do you want all of them (7 outlets, 3 of wh are for picture lights) brought out close up (5½ in) under the ceiling? The would put them in your plaster frieze would it not?

In the dining room the 2 lights on the register wall are rather near together, having in mind the conversion of the safe into part of a buffet. But I have had an idea since you were here. I have measured the safe & find that by taking off the leg & top it will go inside the dining room fireplace & the door will open clear of the present frame of the fireplace — strange but true.

At the other end of the dining room we had planned to bring the light out on the side of the chimney. If corner lamps can be put in the mantel shelf, but I have not got such a lamp & I'd like to have one on the mantel piece it was a very small bracket into center of the panel.

The 3 bids for electric wiring were $40, $50 & $55. So I have today signed the contract with the $40 bidder & $50 bidder and I am to do his repairing by reason of which he reduces his proposal to $463.00. He begins work immediately. Owing to the cutting of two walls it will be necessary to paper more rooms than was planned, and we must do something to the kitchen to make it respectable. So I have increased the amt. at your disposal from $700 to $766.

Henderson has not returned your plans & specifications, as I have not been able to face them along. Have you heard from him?

The carpenter is now putting up the shelving. The heater men have not been here since the strike.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam

P.S. How about the vestibule?

July 15, 1900.

Dear Professor Mason:

Again I have to thank you for another most important addition to my small stock of literature relating to North American basket work. Your paper which came today contains illustrations of many types of baskets in my collection, and is a most acceptable contribution. Next winter I shall hope for the pleasure of showing you my collection which, while it is of course insignificant in size compared with that of the National Museum, still contains some treasures.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam.

Prof. O. T. Mason
U. S. National Museum.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 16, 1900.

8 41
M 48.

Mr. Joseph H. Taft,
41 East 20th st., New York City.

My dear Sir:

Thanks for your letter of the 13th inst. On receipt of your letter from Henderson I sent to his place at once for the drawings and specifications, in order to send them to others, but they said they had returned them to you. I suppose you will send them back to me at once. I will have the parlor and dining-room outlets placed exactly as you wish.

With respect to the archway in the front hall, the carpenter is not quite sure as to the meaning of your diagram, which I herewith enclose, as the measurements do not exactly tally. The height of the arch as it stands, from floor to level of bottom of arch, is 8 feet 2 inches. The arch itself is 8 inches more, making the highest part of the 8 feet 10 inches from the floor. The top of the arch is 2 feet 10 inches from the ceiling. What we do not understand is this: Do you intend to have the casing extend all the way up to the ceiling or stop about a foot above the arch? If you will kindly let me know about this and return the drawing, I will have the work done at once.

The carpenter raised another question today. The open archway across the foot of the stairs is called for in the same wood as the other trimmings. Now the body of the house is trimmed in poplar, the

2--J.H.T.

stairway being in oak: so we do not know whether you mean to have this in oak or poplar. Possibly it makes no particular difference. The carpenter has a bid of $15 for this which I think I shall accept if the wood is satisfactory; it is based on poplar.

Please plan for finishing the vestibule, as I would not on any account leave it as it is.

Very truly yours,

Elliott Woods

823
N.

July 19, 1901

Philip Zerat Esq.
City Treasurer
Buffalo, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are certified checks for $99.20 and $101.92 in payt. of accompanying tax bills for property on Erie St. Buffalo, standing on your books in name of Caroline H. Merriam, C. Hart Merriam, and Charles B. Collins.

Please send receipted tax bills to me at 1919-16 St. Washington, D.C.

Resp.
C. Hart Merriam.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 19, 1900.

M.51.

Dear Mr. Page:

Your letter of the 18th inst. is at hand.

I am glad to learn of your new enterprise, 'The World's Work,' and shall be glad to contribute the article you suggest if I can possibly steal enough time from the Harriman book business to write it. During the past six months I have been obliged to decline special invitations to write special articles for four of the magazines. The article you suggest, however, is much easier for me to write than any of the others, and I shall make a strong effort to do so.

Thanking you for your courtesy in the matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Walter H. Page, Esq.,
Doubleday, Page & Co.,
34 Union Square, New York.

Washington
July 24, 1904.

Mrs. Joseph H. Toft
Nashua
New Hampshire

Dear Mrs. Toft:

Your letter of the 22nd instant has been received. We are still doing business at the old stand, and are getting out a catalogue which will be ready for distribution in a few days. I have delayed writing until I could be definite as to the date when it would be ready, but I am sorry to say that I cannot do so even now. The printers have not yet finished the work, although they promised it to me positively last week. I am in hopes, however, that they will get it out to-day, and I shall then mail you a copy by the first mail. I am sorry to have caused you any inconvenience by the delay.

I am sending you herewith a copy of our Bulletin No. 44, which contains a description of the Japanese Persimmon. I am also sending you a copy of our Bulletin No. 45, which contains a description of the Kaki or Japanese Persimmon. I am also sending you a copy of our Bulletin No. 46, which contains a description of the Japanese Persimmon.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a definite answer to your question as to the date when the catalogue will be ready for distribution. I am sorry that I cannot give you a definite answer to your question as to the date when the catalogue will be ready for distribution.

Yours very truly,

&
N. 44.

Washington
July 24, 1911.

Mrs. Joseph H. Taft
Nahant
Mass.

Dear Helen: Are wondering what has become of me. We are still alive, though nothing fresh + living in dirt. I have deferred writing until there should be a prospect of getting rid of the dirt + the electrical men. The wiring is now nearly finished + the fixtures came today. They will get the rough work in all the 2½ story + part of the back by night. They will also do the painting + papering, etc, + work + wiring in the garden.

The men have cut a hole all the floors + have electric channels for the wires, + the whole house is torn up. It has been a big job + a big dirty one.

I did not succeed in getting a bid on your specifications until today, and inclose the low one. It seems to me the men wants a big price (p. 2) for gilding + the picture frieze. It seems to me also that

(2

I've been under a mistake on the 15th story tall.
We officially wanted 19.8 per finishing existing
work inside (of which stone is very little) and
17.- more for finishing the mainentip. Do
you not think an ill + more finished wall
be as well as shelter for the mainentip? It
would not at this season be much -

I don't mind it about leaving the feather each
shutter every alternate window frame & not
of course can remember. would this look well?

You can see for the entire window it
would be cheaper to have the work done here as
being near to from New York. The man
who estimated on the painting for walker & Gillette
the best + also the most expensive man in Chicago.
Did that on finishing the rooms round here
it was just double what I got the job done for.
I would like him to do the fine enamel finish
work on difficult, but should like an ordinary
painter would do the rest of the woodwork.

The steam heater is in here not yet put to
work again as nothing can be finished.

The carpenter says if you will send on the
mainentip he will put it on next week.
The scaffolding for hanging the ceiling finish in the
hall & the panelling & mirrors

of course you will do as you think best with
regard our opinion which is now of no
importance whatever the house full of builders
both in a few days the electricians & plasterers will
be out.

I regret to start for California — but
10 days but could leave the house by
& comfortable — so have the drive at 9 am
after I go away.

The carpenter & plasterer ought to stay on I
can't tell you how I am racing out

It would be best to finish the decorating
before Hubbard steps into leaks in the pipes
They take right thoughts to bring it.

Things look pretty dismal [illegible]
four to five days in it, [illegible]
will be over shortly

Kind [illegible]
Yours truly
Chas Rivière -

July 30, 1900.

Dear Mr. Page:

Your letter of the 27th inst. rather upsets me. I have roughed out an article on the Biological Survey along the lines I supposed from your former letter that you wanted, namely, a very plain, matter of fact statement of the work we are doing, with a view to its economic applications. Now you ask for the additional element of personal adventure, which would give the article an entirely different aspect.

Another serious trouble is the matter of illustration. I can furnish a good map and a few photographs or drawings of what we call characteristic zone species, but don't see how I can very well do more than this in the limited time remaining before I go west. You know I have already put off the date of leaving here more than a month, until it is now so late that I must go as soon as possible or I will get caught by the fall storms in the high Sierra.

My present plan is to leave here on or about August 6 and return the latter part of September, thus cutting off my intended field season by at least a month at each end. Would it not be better to let the thing go until my return, and not try to print it in the first number? I am anxious to do what you wish in the matter, and shall do so, of course, subject to the time limitation.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Mr. Walter H. Page
New York.

July 30, 1900.

My dear Mr. Muir:

At last, after many delays, I think I can safely count on reaching San Francisco very close to August 14. I expect to spend only one day in San Francisco, and then proceed direct to Tallac on Lake Tahoe, to join Bailey, who has our pack outfit at that place. From Tallac we will go by road to Big Trees and thence across to Mono Lake and return.

I want above all things for you to go with me on this trip, and wish you would put on your thinking cap and let me know where you will join us. Suppose I leave my city clothes in San Francisco and then go direct to your house with a view to proceeding thence immediately to Tallac. Will you join me and make the round trip with me, or would you prefer to join me at Big Trees and simply make the trip across the mountains? I should like to know as soon as possible in order to wire Bailey about the number of animals necessary for the trip and shall be obliged if you will wire me as soon as you make up your mind. We have both had our noses to the desk altogether too long. A dose of Sierra fresh air will do us both a world of good, and I trust nothing will prevent you from going with me.

With kind regards to your family,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Mr. John Muir
Martinez, Calif.

N.

August 1, 1900.

U.S. Electric Lighting Co.

Dear Sirs:

The wiring of my house, at 1919 Sixteenth Street, is now done and I am anxious to be connected with your wires as soon as possible, as I have had most of the gas pipes and fixtures removed.

Please arrange to put the Transformer outside, as I do not want it in the house.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Aug. 2, 1900.

Dear Mr. Page:

Your letter of yesterday is a great relief, as it would have been a very tight squeeze to get that article ready before I go, and it would not have been possible to secure the necessary illustrations in so short a time. I am greatly obliged to you for letting me off, and will try to have it ready as soon as possible after my return.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Walter H. Page,
34 Union Square, New York.

S 8
M. 5-8.

Oct. 9, 1900.

Bristol, Stoddard and Bristol.
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sirs:

Thanks for your letter of the 5th inst, informing me of the decision of the Probate Court in the matter of the Executor's account in the Hoadley Estate. I am glad the account has been passed upon, even though I am thereby deprived of several hundred dollars to which I feel I am entitled.

In addition to the several months practically continuous time I gave to the case before and during the trial, including the day my testimony was taken in New York (an ordeal I would not go through again for a thousand dollars), and the several visits I made to New York, New Haven, Providence,R.I., and so on in the interest of the Estate, I have spent much time on the accounts--more I imagine than you have any notion of. I have kept a complete classified account of all receipts and expenditures concerning which I was able to get the items from Roger Baldwin or Judge Townsend, and I have felt all along that if these matters had passed through my hands from the first, the account would have been in quite a different shape, and the criticism of the Probate Court would have been avoided. However, it is useless to speak of these things now, only I cannot help feeling that I have done a lot of work on the Estate of which no account is taken.

Now as to the future: What is the outlook? What has become of the "buy or sell" proposition which Ely wrote you the Kimberleys had agreed to so long ago?

What is the meaning of the second part of the 4th clause of the Probate decision, which in referring to the final distribution of the estate

Estate, says that the distributive shares are to bear the burdens imposed by the law? Is there still another tax to come now that the "Collateral inheritance tax" has been paid?

I should be glad to pay the Wilson children for their interest in the Estate ten thousand dollars cash--possibly a little more.

Is it likely that we can arrange a settlement and distribution in the near future?

very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

N.65

Washington, D.C.
October 17, 1900.

The Hon.
The Commissioners of the
District of Columbia

Sirs:

My house is No.1919--16th Street and is on the corner of 16th Street and Caroline. The nearest house on the south is No.1905 and is separated from my house by 3 (or at most 4) lots. The nearest house on the block north is No.1921 (the next number in sequence to that of 1919, which is my house) although there are several vacant lots between.

When I built, 12 or 15 years ago, I told the Building Inspector my number should be 1913 or 1915, but he insisted that it must be 1919--and so it has been ever since. It is obvious that it must soon be changed, and I shall be obliged if you will give me the number it must bear in future so that I may have it corrected once for all.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

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77.

Oct. 17. 1904.

Knickerbocker Stoddard & Knickerbocker
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sirs:

Thanks for your letter of the 15th inst. The last clause of your letter indicates that you misunderstand the drift of that part of mine to which it seems to be a reply. I simply made a few remarks in protest against the cutting down of the counter's fee without any reference to the division between Judge Townsend and myself — a matter we may yet speak upon.

Trusting that it may be feasible to reach in the near future a 'long or all' settlement with the Kimberly, I am

Very truly yours
C. Nat Investment Co.

N. 64. Washington
Oct. 16, 1904

Hopkins Judge:

On returning from California a short time ago I found your letter written before the division of the Investment, and also immediately after the [illegible]. Also read a letter from Knickerbocker Stoddard & Knickerbocker transmitting a copy of the decision, which I acknowledged.

The question now is, can we carry out the 'long or all' proposition now that the [illegible] dragged on for [illegible]?

Have you any reason to believe that Wilson Hines would sell their interest for $10[illegible] or $12[illegible]?

No decision finally been filed in [illegible]?

Very truly yours
C. Nat Investment Co.

S. 18.
N.

Oct. 17. 1904.

Dear Hermann:

I'm so hard to do small things as does when all of 'em takes all the time I have been putting practically all my extra effort on the Baltimore book since in return and as a consequence have done very little on the Bird Lovers outside your work; except to sample out its substitute. I shall finish it if spared, but it is a sad tie for me to keep on my trip entirely to that book.

In laying out the matter & lying into book. on the principle pictures & make on our trip to the book engraved so the printed sheet to the Audubon Society, explain the style of the matter, with its uses, and what it did to. The matter of illustration is going to take time if we do it well. I have a lot of photographs, some fine of nests and eggs & reproductions direct, but I think two of them will require redrawing.

Yes

H. W. Henshaw

C. Hart Merriam

N.

Secretary, Inauguration Comm.
Mass. Institute of Technology.
Dear Sir:

It is with genuine regret that I am forced by pressure of work to decline your invitation to be present at the inauguration of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett as President of the Institute of Technology.

The Institute as to be congratulated on securing for its head so able, level headed and in every way estimable a man as Dr. Pritchett. Here in Washington we lament his loss to us; at the same time we realize his special fitness for the field of work your board called him to direct. But loss to you gain.

Respectfully,
C. Hart Merriam.

N.

October 20, 1900.

Prof. J. McK. Cattell
Editor 'Science'
Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Dear Professor Cattell:

Herewith I am returning Doctor Fox's manuscript which you sent me a day or two ago. It is an important note and I would recommend its publication in 'Science.' The title, however, is abominable. I would substitute for it: Names of Animals published by Osbeck in 1765. I would also request the author to add in parenthesis a translation of the title, which is given in Danish only.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

N.

Secretary Inauguration Comm.
Mass. Institute of Technology.
Dear Sir:

I am in a genuine regret that I am forced by pressure of work to decline your invitation to be present at the inauguration of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett as President of the Institute of Technology.

The Institute is to be congratulated on securing for its head so able, level-headed and far-seeing an educational man as Dr. Pritchett. Here in Washington we lament his loss to us; at the same time we recognize the special fitness for the field of work your board called him to direct. Our best wishes go with him.

Respectfully,
C. Hart Merriam.

N.

October 20, 1900.

Prof. J. McK. Cattell
Editor 'Science'
Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Dear Professor Cattell:

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Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

71.

October 20, 1900.

H. Van Altena & Son

Brooklyn

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of the 19th inst. at hand.

I am not sure that you understood my former letter, so I will repeat. I am sending you herewith in a separate package 25 colored plates, of which eight are landscapes and 17 birds or animals.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will make lantern slides from all of these, using isochromatic negatives in order that they may be properly colored. As soon as you have finished please send the slides of birds and animals, with the original colored plates of the same, to Frank M. Chapman, American Museum of Natural history, New York. Please send slides of all of the landscapes, with the original colored plates and all of the negatives to me, addressed to 1919 16th Street, Washington, D. C..

I shall be greatly obliged if you can do this work at once, as it will take sometime to have the slides colored and they are needed for a lecture the first week in November.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington—
Oct. 24, 1101.

My dear Judge:

Many thanks for your letter of the 22d. It really is delightful that the enemy should make a move in the direction we have been seeking.

As the matter of the armistice would it not be worth while to consider, as a feasible proposition, that if we buy, either jointly or individually, we might assume the responsibility of the armistice, giving them no money but security to that effect?

Sincerely, I think I should prefer the service.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam

Hon. Alton B. Parker
New York City

October 31, 1900.

Mr. Walter K. Fisher

Stanford University, Calif.

Dear Walter:

A kind friend possessing a very level head and more of this world's goods than either you or I, has placed a little money at my disposal and promises more, for the purpose of aiding worthy young men of limited means who are striving to obtain a scientific education. With the approval of this friend, I am sending you herewith $100.00, which I am sure you will expend to good advantage. It is quite possible, if not probable, that I shall be able to send you a like amount before the close of your college year. With kindest regards, best wishes, and congratulations, I remain

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D.C.
October 31, 1900.

S. B. Hege, Esq.
G. A. P. D., B.& O.R.R.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your communication respecting my complaint as to the dining car service on Pittsburg Division, would state:

I left Chicago for Washington September 25 about 3.30 P.M., B.& O. The supper served on this train (a-la-carte) was most excellent and gave universal satisfaction. The breakfast next morning (Sept. 26) was so unsatisfactory as to be a subject of general complaint among the passengers in the sleeper. The grapes were abominable--small and half rotten; the steak poor, and the breakfast generally unsatisfactory.

The letter you append from the dining car conductor relates to some other person: In the first place it refers to an incident on September 28--two days after I breakfasted on the train. In the second place he says I ordered soft boiled eggs and tea--articles I never eat for breakfast!

But the conductor is perfectly right on one point, mainly, that the traveling public greatly prefers a-la-carte breakfast to a dollar breakfast. For instance, the man of whom I spoke to you on my return, who was traveling with his wife and four children, had to pay 6 dollars for a little coffee, oatmeal and toast. He was very thoroughly disgusted.

The dining station at Cumberland is hardly a credit to your road, and I have known eastbound passengers from Chicago to mention it as a reason for taking another road to Washington.

In closing I wish to congratulate you on the splendid improvements in its road bed your road is making above Cumberland.

Respectfully.

C. Hart Merriam

ea

ashington, D. C.,

No[illegible] 2, [illegible]0.

My Dear Wilson:

Before answering your request positively, I would like to know whether the remarks on the 'Attitude of the State toward[illegible] Scientific Research' are to be published or not. I dislike to decline your urgent request, but there is every reason why I should decline, as I am completely overwhelmed with editorial work in addition to my official duties, so that I work daily from 14 to 16 hours with no clear sky ahead so far as the near future is concerned.

For botany I would suggest F. V. Coville, Chief of the Division of Botany, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Curator of the National Herbarium.

Should Prof. Clark decline the geolcgical part, I would suggest G. K. [illegible]

Prof. Edmund B. Wilson
Columbia University
New York

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Nov. 5, 1900.

Dear Sirs:

I am obliged for your letter and statement received today. From it, I should infer that the proper annuity would be $1200. It seems to me the taxes are unjustly high in view of the income and also in view of the appraised valuation.

Is there any reason why the matter cannot be closed at once?

Very truly yours,

E. Hart Merriam

Bristol, Stoddard & Bristol,
New Haven,
Connecticut.

Nov. 5, 1900.

My dear Judge:

I have just received a revised statement from Bristol, Stoddard & Bristol. From it, it appears that the annuity should be about $1200. Has Maria Bradley been heard from?

Unless we should ourselves purchase the annuity, it seems to me I would favor selling the entire property and dividing the proceeds. Would it not be possible to obtain an offer from some of the real estate men? I am likely to agree with you on any course which will bring the matter to a speedy settlement.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

E. Hart Merriam

The Honorable Judge William J. Townsend,
New Haven,
Conn.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1900.

My dear Wilson:

Your letter of the 5th inst. is at hand and I regret exceedingly to be obliged to decline the invitation of your Committee. Since writing you a few days ago, I have made a careful estimate of the work ahead of me which must be done before the end of the year, and I find its quantity so great as to be fairly appalling. Outside of my official duties, I shall be obliged to edit, proof-read, and publish at least five hundred printed pages between now and the end of December, besides attending to the reproduction of a large number of illustrations, and the completion of two articles which I am under obligation to deliver in December. You see, therefore, I am sure, that it is a 'groung hog case'. While I might have been willing to make a stagger at an off hand talk, I should not really care to do this, and the fact that it is the custom of the Society to publish the discussion, makes it out of the question for me under present pressure to prepare what is needed.

I hardly know who to suggest for the position but will mention Mr. F. A. Lucas of the National Museum, and Dr. T. S. Palmer, my Chief assistant on the Biological Survey, as possibles.

Regretting very much that circumstances make it impractible for me to attempt the thing myself, I remain, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

C. H. Townsend

Prof. W. E. Wilson,
Department of Zoology,
Columbia University.

Washington, D. C., November 10, 1900.

Dear Mr. Lanier:

With respect to the Albatross article, the Albatross is a vessel constructed expressly for deep sea work. It belongs to the U. S. Fish Commission and was built under Prof. Baird's administration on plans largely furnished by Capt. Tanner, who was in command for many years. The regular deep sea scientific work of the Albatross was interrupted for a number of years by demands upon the Fish Commission arising in consequence of the difficulty with Great Britain over the Bering Sea fur seals. For a number of years the Albatross was practically converted into an auxilary cruiser or patrol vessel, whose field of operations was Bering Sea in the neighborhood of the Pribilof Islands. Prior to this period the Albatross had done much important deep sea work in various parts of the world. Again, a little more than a year ago, she made an extended voyage among the South Sea islands in charge of Alexander Agassiz, who personally paid running expenses. A young man, Charles H. Townsend of the Fish Commission, accompanied Mr. Agassiz on this last trip and has been attached to the Albatross for many years in the capacity of resident naturalist. Mr. Townsend's address is U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C. I think he would give you the substance of any articles you might wish on the various cruises of the Albatross. In the case of the Agassiz expedition, it is proper, of course, to secure Mr. Agassiz' approval in advance.

Very truly yours,

G. Brown Goode

Mr. H. W. Lanier,
Doubleday, Page & Co.,
New York.

Retake of Preceding Frame

Washington, D. C., November 10, 1900.

Dear Mr. Lanier:

With respect to the Albatross article, the Albatross is a vessel constructed expressly for deep sea work. It belongs to the U. S. Fish Commission and was built under Prof. Baird's administration on plans largely furnished by Capt. Tanner, who was in command for many years. The regular deep sea scientific work of the Albatross was interrupted for a number of years by demands upon the Fish Commission arising in consequence of the difficulty with Great Britain over the Bering Sea fur seals. For a number of years the Albatross was practically converted into an auxilary cruiser or patrol vessel, whose field of operations was Bering Sea in the neighborhood of the Pribilof Islands. Prior to this period the Albatross had done much important deep sea work in various parts of the world. Again, a little more than a year ago, she made an extended voyage among the South Sea islands in charge of Alexander Agassis, who personally paid running expenses. A young man, Charles H. Townsend of the Fish Commission, accompanied Mr. Agassis on this last trip and has been attached to the Albatross for many years in the capacity of resident naturalist. Mr. Townsend's address is U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C. I think he would give you the substance of any articles you might wish on the various cruises of the Albatross. In the case of the Agassis expedition, it is proper, of course, to secure Mr. Agassis' approval in advance.

Very truly yours,

G. Brown Goode

Mr. H. W. Lanier,
Doubleday, Page & Co.,
New York.

Washington, D. C., November 28, 1900.

Dear Mr. Lanier:

It is difficult to reply to your inquiries respecting the matter of interesting Alexander Agissiz in the preparation of a great work on the fauna of the ocean. Agissiz, as you doubtless know, is a specialist on Echinoderms, and has done important work in a few other groups of marine invertebrates. In the case of the preparation of such a work, most of the groups would have to be treated by specialists, exactly as in the case of the Harriman expedition reports, no one man living being conversant with the various branches of Zoology which it is necessary to cover in a work of this kind.

Mr. Agissiz is enormously interested in the physiography of the ocean bed, and has expended fortunes in securing reliable information under this head. For instance, he has sent one or more geologists of the U. S. Geological Survey at his own expense to Cuba, Jamaica and numerous other tropical American islands, in order to procure unquestionable data as to elevation or subsidence of these islands, as proved by the geological strata and topographic features. Agissiz is a student of oceanography, as well as a specialist in certain branches of zoology. He is one of the busiest men in America, and one of the most difficult men, I should imagine, to in any way divert from the line of work he has laid out for himself. On the other hand, he is a courteous gentleman, and

H. W. Lanier -- 2.

one whom it would be easy to approach. I should think that some one whom he knows well or knows well of --- Walter Page, for instance --- would be a good person to tackle him on the subject.

Very truly yours,

E. Hart Harriman

Mr. H. W. Lanier,
Doubleday, Page & Co.,
New York City.

Dec. 1, 1914

My dear Judge:

Many thanks for your letter of the 27th with enclosed copy of letter from Mr. Addy for record. I can only say Thanks Sep!

Now that she is willing to accept the annuity is there any reason why we cannot settle up the thing at once!

What is your plan! Shall we all meet & pay all expenses + auction off the rest among ourselves; or shall we refer the whole estate & render really what is left after payment of annuities + legal expenses? We have some to me other plans or suggestions.

I will shall myself in readiness to go to New Haven on a days notice at any time.

Very truly yours

C. Hart Merriam

Hon. Judge Wm. K. Townsend
New Haven, Conn.

1919--16th St.
Washington, D.C.
Dec.12,1900

The E. F. Brooks Co.

Dear Sirs:

Your bill dated November 1, reached me promptly and would have been paid at once but for several errors which require correction, and concerning which I have not had time to write until today.

The charge of $6.00 for altering the hall lantern is excessive and fully double what such work is worth in this city.

The Chinese lantern with cord-pull socket (for altering which your charge $3.50) did not have the kind of hook and canopy ordered and I got these elsewhere at a cost of 30 cents.

The small iron lantern (for altering which you charge $3.00) had no cord attachment but is operated by a switch.

Of the ten electric brackets which you furnished, the three at $2.25 ($6.75) are correct according to the price agreed upon. The remaining 7 were exactly alike, except that two of them had one curve straightened and the end cut off a little for bath rooms. One of these was nickled at an additional cost of 15 cts., which is correct. These seven brackets are worth about 75 cts. each, but as I agreed to pay you $1.50 each I will stick to that agreement. Apparently you have charged two of them at $2.25 each.

Did you not forget to deduct the 10 percent agreed upon for not putting up the fixtures?

On receipt of a correct bill I will remit at once.

Respectfully
E. Hart Wilson

December 13, 1900.

Dear Mr. Muir:

It seems hard to believe that so small a matter as the printing of a few photographs should require such an unreasonable length of time. Nevertheless, I have not been able until today to secure the remaining prints necessary to complete those you desired from last season's field work. A package was sent you a few days ago containing the main lot; the others go to you by today's mail, and I trust will arrive safely and prove of some use to you.

By the way, you have not written me as to when you are coming on here to make us that visit this winter. We want you to come early and stay late.

With kindest regards to you all,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Mr. John Muir,
Martinez, Calif.

Washington
Dec. 23, 1900.

Dear Mrs. Higginson:

Very many thanks for your letter of the 20th inst. inclosing $500 more (making $504 in all), to be used, without allowing your name to be known, in helping Walter Fisher, and perhaps others also, in completing their education in science.

It was not quite clear to me, from your former letter, whether you wished me to send the whole amount (in instalments of course) to young Fisher, or part to him and part to others in similar circumstances. I sent him $100 the first of November, and have recently taken measures to find out (without his knowledge) whether another $100 should go to him now, or be held back a little later.

In acknowledging the first $100, Fisher said:

have no means in sight to pay for the illustrations. This may not appeal to you at all, and I trust you will pardon me for mentioning it.

With kindest regards to you all, in which Mrs. Merriam joins, believe me

Very sincerely yours
C. Hart Merriam.

Washington, D. C., December 24, 1900.

J. O'H Cosgrave,

Doubleday, Page & Co.,

New York.

Dear Sir:

Pardon my delay in replying to your recent letter. The best man to write an article on 'the Industrial Opportunities in the United States' is, I believe, Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer of the U. S. Geological Survey, and one of the head men on the Census, and also author of a number of works on statistics, the commercial and industrial growth of this country, etc. With one of his books, entitled 'The Building of a Nation', you may be familiar.

Mr. Gannett has furnished a large part of the brains in preparing the census for 1870, 1880, and 1890. He is a great believer in the future of this country, and would, I think, be the best man you could obtain to write the article in question. Should he decline, I think I can give you the names of two or three 'second bests'.

Your inquiry as to the best person to write on the 'Unsolved problems of science' is more difficult to answer. Professor Simon Newcomb would probably be as good a man as any to undertake the task. This is a subject in which the personal equation of the writer is almost sure to figure, and Newcomb being one of the most eminent of living

J. O'H Cosgrave --- 2.

astronomers, would be likely to emphasize the astronomical and physical sides of the question. His address is, Professor Simon Newcomb, Washington, D. C.

With respect to your inquiry about the Bureau of Education, am I to infer that you do not wish Mr. Harris, the head of the Bureau, to write this article?

Respectfully

W. T. Harris

38

1111 - 16th.
Jan. 11, 1911.

Mayflower Tea Room,
Maynard:

Mrs. Harriman tells me that you are willing to let us have your piano with the house in case I take it for $101.00 We are very glad to keep it at that price and I enclose herewith check for $50.00 on 4th, and will remit Ten remaining $51 next month.

With kind regards to you all

Very truly
E. Nott Harriman.

Mrs. Geo. C. Maynard
1107 - 15th.

Jan. 29, 1900

Dear Walter:

Enclosed is my check for 50 dollars, the same being the 2d instalment of a small fund placed at my disposal (by a friend who wishes to remain unknown) to assist worthy young men in completing an education in the natural sciences.

In order that you may plan your work for next season to best advantage, I think I ought to tell you that you are likely to receive, in spaced instalments, at least 200 more.

With best wishes,

C. Hart Merriam

Walter K. Fisher
Stanford Univ.
Calif.

0e

January 30, 1901.

Prof. Wm. McM. Woodworth

Curator Museum Comparative Zoology

Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Professor Woodworth:

The Biological Society of Washington used to publish a good many papers in systematic zoology and botany, but since the establishment of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the publication of the Biological Society has changed its character and consists mainly of brief notes. A volume has just been completed and the question of continuing the Proceedings is under discussion. In this connection it seemed to me that the Proceedings of a Scientific Society is a mighty poor place in which to print brief notes in zoology and botany, and it occurred to me that possibly the Naturalist might like to obtain this kind of material. Will you kindly enlighten me as to this matter, and in case such material would be acceptable to the Naturalist, what is the outlook as to promptness of publication?

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Feby. 7, 1901.

C.A.Ellis, Esq.
Lee, Higginson & Co.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Your check for $1,000 (one thousand dollars), sent at the request of Mrs. H.L.Higginson, has been received and this day deposited in the American Security and Trust Co. of this city, to the credit of the special fund for which it was contributed, for which I am greatly obliged.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

1919 16 St.
Washington
Feb. 19, 1901.

Hubbard Heating Co.

Dear Sirs:

Replying to your note of yesterday, I would respectfully suggest that you, before sending in any more bills for balance on the heater job, come and finish the job.

I believe your contract calls for heating the house to 70° in coldest weather. I can only guess what it will do in coldest weather, but during the moderately cold days we have had several times of late, the highest temperature we have been able to get in the parlor is 54°— and this with the water in the furnace at 200° to 205° for hours at a time.

More than a month ago you told me you would attend to the matter in a few days, but thus far nothing has been done.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Feb. 23, 1901.

Mr. L.S.Foster,
33 Pine St., New York.

Dear Sir:

In attempting to clean up the accounts of the American Ornithologists' Union for last year we are handicapped by the absence of a final settlement with you, on account of sales and subscriptions of the Auk. I shall be greatly obliged therefore if you will kindly send me at once your report of Auk sales and subscriptions for the month of October, 1900, and also your final settlement.

Respectfully,

C. H. Merriam

President, A.O.U.

March 3, 1904.

My dear Sutcher:

My letter to Foster has brought no reply. I would advise putting the matter in their hands at a longer interval than 15 days for chance of getting back money to pay this fee, but think we should not incur an obligation of this kind if the outlook of recovering same later is practically hopeless.

Yes, I am in favor of selling off the 2d ed. of the Check List at $1.00 per copy.

Enclosed is my check for $5.00 in pay. dues for 1904. The lad is 17 years old and by this time should see the error of a man to do silly, babyish things, such as it appears to have done in the matter of withholding the Reader from regular members in good standing. This is one way of violating Article VIII, Section 2 of the By-laws, A.O.U.

Cordially yours,
C. Hart Merriam.

Mr. W. Sutcher
Tecumseh, Neb.

March 9, 1901.

Mr. C. Grant Lafarge
Secretary Boone & Crockett Club
Temple Court, New York.

My dear Mr. Lafarge:

In reply to your communication respecting the proposed enlargement of the club, I beg to state that I am strongly in favor of an increase in membership from 100 to 150. I am as much opposed as anyone to any movement which will in any way lower the standard of the club or cheapen membership in it. On the other hand, I believe that the present membership in the club is so restricted and so exceedingly limited, in view of the large number of honorable sportsmen in the country, that its usefulness and efficiency are greatly handicapped. I think it should be sufficiently enlarged to become a truly representative organization, a thing which can not be claimed at present. The utmost care and scrutiny should be exercised in the matter of nominations and elections, and in my judgment some account should be given to the geographical location of the candidate, so that, other things being equal, a western man should be given preference over an eastern man.

Very truly yours,

T. Roosevelt

Washington
March 13, 1861.

My dear Judge:

It is a long time since I have heard from you, from which I infer that Hockley Estate matters are in statu quo.

As Hinsley will not join us in an action, of any to pay me an annuity of $1,000, do you suppose he would settle out at a reasonable figure? Would it not be worth while to make him a cash offer, either through Ely or by sending someone to him direct? Have the Trists at Isla yet?

With kindest regards

Yours truly

S. Houston

Judge Webb
New Braunfels
Texas

1919 - 16th St.
Washington
March 15, 1911.

Dear Mrs. Maynard:

I hope you will pardon my delay in sending you the last payment of $5. (which I enclose) for the piano. This is the first piano we have ever owned and we appreciate your kindness in letting us have it at so tempting a figure.

With kind regards to you all,

Yours truly,

E. Mott Harrison

Mrs. Geo. C. Maynard
1407 - 15th St.
Washington, D.C.

Washington
Feb 14, 1901

Dear Mr. Hyde:

Your kind note of the 12th
inst. is at hand. I am very sorry
that it will not be possible for
me to visit Kansas City at this
time, but I am sure that you will
understand that it is impossible
for me to leave Washington at
present. I am very much obliged
to you for your kind invitation.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Walter Hyde,
Kansas City, Mo.

March 22, 1901

My dear Judge:

Your nice letter of the 18th inst. came duly, and the account arrived at midnight last night, special delivery. I will execute & return the account on my way to office in a few minutes. I earnestly hope the filing of this account may be followed, as you suggest, by ventures from the other side.

Cannot the Duggan legacy be paid off & disposed of?

There are a few points in the a/c which are not clear to me. For instance, I don't see why the expenses in 'Schedule E' are charged to principal instead of income. Nor do I see why taxes & other expenses for 1901

March 22, 1901

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Your nice letter of the 18th inst. came duly, and the account arrived at midnight last night, special delivery. I will execute & return the account on my way to office in a few minutes. I earnestly hope the filing of this account may be followed, as you suggest, by overtures from the other side.

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should be 'reserved', or mentioned at all, in this ofc for 1900, since these expenses for 1900 are already included in detail. So far as these expenses are concerned the ofc officers to serve 2 years instead of 1, and the same items must be given again in the 1901 ofc, which seems to me an unnecessary complication.

Do not the By-laws omit to fix the amt. due Harris Bradley as it can be paid off & put out of the way!

Best [illegible]

C. Hart Merriam -

March 22, 1901.

Dear Batchelder:

I am greatly disappointed to learn from your letter of the 19th inst. that there is so little prospect that you will be able to do any advance work for the Committee on Nomenclature. I trust however that nothing will prevent you from attending the meeting and taking active part in its work, so that we may have the benefit of your judgment on the multitude of questions that must come up for decision.

Unfortunately I am in the same boat with yourself, and am so completely swamped with outside editorial work and proof reading that I have no time at all to look up any of the points that need investigation.

Your announcement that you have resigned from the secretaryship of the Boston Society does not in the least surprise me, and I am inclined to think it is a wise move. When you first accepted the position I thought it a good thing, but since learning what an enormous amount of routine drudgery the position carries with it, it has seemed to me that you could ill afford to continue in the office. The position must be a difficult one to fill, and I wonder who your successor will be.

I have not seen Mrs. Eckston's bird books of which you speak, and shall be very glad if you will send me your review for 'Science.' With kindest regards to Mrs. Batchelder,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

Mr. Charles F. Batchelder
Cambridge, Mass.

Washington
March 27, 1901

Dear Mr. Lanier:

In connection with my Zyzzogeton article for the Harriman book, I think I found a shorter & more popular account which I enclose herewith with a view to its possible future use for magazine use. With it are 4 photographs and proofs of 13 line drawings from which illustrative material might be selected. Besides these, you have several photographs that may be important if not in this connection are my photographs of Laysan Islands in 1891 (which you used in Harriman's book & which were very good photographs) and which are missing from my photographs of the certain steamers. I have all of the original drawings, from which line cuts may be made, in case any of them should be used for reduction.

The article is probably too short but it could be enlarged to suit [illegible] desired, or multiplied several times by it is a perfectly plain account, without literary merit, of a small but interesting part of our continent which if many times would be equally valuable by thousands, and would be entirely in the newspapers.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam.

April 4, 1901.

Dear Doctor Elliot:

The copy of your Synopsis of North American Mammals which you were good enough to send me, arrived several days ago. I have delayed acknowledging it in the hope of finding time to go over it somewhat critically, but as this has been impossible, I will not wait longer in congratulating you on the production of so comprehensive and useful a book. The skull photographs, except for the smaller species, are a great addition to the work and cannot fail to be of much service. I am particularly interested in them for the reason that I have been photographing skulls for several years, and have come to the conclusion that in many cases good photographs are even better than drawings, and have the additional advantage of being much cheaper.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. D. G. Elliot
Field Columbian Museum
Chicago, Ill.

April 4, 1901.

Mr. Louis A. Fuertes
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Fuertes:

In a bulletin on sparrows which we are hoping to publish in the near future, we are short of illustrations in black and white. Among the birds needed are the common snowflake, vesper sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, Harris sparrow, and chipping sparrow. It occurs to me that possibly you may have some of these on hand which you could sell us at once without taking time to make them on purpose. If so, I should be very glad.

Lanier has just sent me a batch of your original paintings and I have turned the same over to Knight to put with the others in your exhibit. These are as follows: Jaeger on Hall Island, small drawings of jaeger (which were used in the drawing under the jaeger's head), heads of two cormorants, head of eider duck, harlequin duck, rufous-backed chickadees, hyperborean snowflake, Alaska Lapland longspur.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

1919 – 16 St., Washington
April 8, 1901.

R. W. Howe Esq.
Everybody's Magazine
Doubleday Page & Co.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 5th inst. with proof of Pegasof article rec'd. today. Proof & copy are returned to you herewith. Please note correction in subtitle. Pegasof Mt. is a high hill on the Pribilof Isls. a long way from Pegasof Volcano or volcanoes – it makes no difference whether singular or plural is used.

It would be a safe thing for me to see the page proof made up with cuts in place, to avoid danger of errors in captions and so on.

Resp.

C. Hart Merriam.

Washington
May 7, 1911

Hubbard Heating Co.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check for $30.00 in final payt. of balance for putting hot water heater in my house, 1911-11th St.

I expect you to have the new heads & ends of heater stayed & finished to match rest of floor.

Respt.
C. Scott Thurman

Washington, D.C.
May 26, 1901.

Dear Mr Whitney:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter of the 15th inst. With respect to the Bear book proposition, the truth is I could hardly afford to do it at any price and should not think of doing so for less than a thousand dollars--which is what I am offered for other Mammal books, and what we pay in our Department for good MSS. And under no circumstances would I deprive myself of the right to use what must necessarily be in large part a revision of the same material, when I come to complete--if I ever do-- my great work on North American mamm.

The Harriman Alaska business has held me back about two years, and I have been obliged, as I think you know, to decline all sorts of pay jobs, no matter how tempting.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

Caspar Whitney, Esq.
New York City.

May 4, 1901

Dear Walter

Your letter to Lou with ... the necessity of delaying your off[t] to July 1, & that we will try to keep you here later.

You had better proceed at once to the Pitt River & Modoc ... & buy hay for mule cat. & Wagon — & meals. you may retail — Accessories to ... family flying squirrels.

You had better locate at or near Baird, Shasta Co., as that is the — Place where I found the specimens I have sent. I think 2 species of wild cat occur there also the Fish Hawking

June 1, 1901.

Alex. McKenzie, Esq.

Deputy Auditor, District of Columbia.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the extension of Sixteenth street, I hereby accept the award of $19,430.70 damages on lots 5 and 6, block 20, Meridian Hill.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Trustee.

Can you inform me as to when payment may be made?

June 4, 1901.

Dear Doctor Pritchett:

With respect to our proposed camping trip in the Sierra: At Stockton we take a branch railroad to or beyond Sonora in Tuolumne County, whence we proceed by wagon to Crocker's in the sugar pine belt, and thence up the Tioga road, which follows in the main the Tuolumne River. This road is not a thoroughfare, but ends at an abandoned mine near the base of Mt. Dana. It traverses one of the most interesting parts of the Sierra where one is free to camp at will from about 4000 feet altitude up to 10000 feet. Incomparably the best route to the Yosemite is by way of this road.

We expect to leave Washington July 3-July 5, and to reach Sonora on or about July 10. If we leave early enough, we shall probably go direct to San Francisco, and then return to Stockton. If we are short of time, it may be better to leave the train at Sacramento and proceed directly south to Stockton. This of course is the more direct way, but I am not sure that it will save time.

In the way of camp outfit, you would need to take very little besides a sleeping bag and bed canvas apiece. Incomparably the best sleeping bag is the Kenwood, made at Albany, N. Y. It consists of two seamless, finely-woven woolen bags, one within the other, and an outside gray or lead-colored canvas bag. For bed canvas, I prefer brown to white and do not like the heavy weights. Ordinary brown denim does very well, though this is perhaps a little too thin. A good bed canvas should be not less than eight feet in breadth by 10 in length. But all this is doubtless as familiar to you as to me, so pardon me for mentioning it.

H. S. P. 2.

I have a trustworthy camp boy in view, but no cook. My experience is that a Chinese camp cook is the best of all men for such a job. It has just occurred to me that among your friends on the Coast Survey in San Francisco may be someone who would be likely to know where a reliable man of this description is to be had. If so, it would simplify matters greatly, as I have found more difficulty in getting a good cook than in almost any other thing connected with field work.

Mrs. Merriam joins me in the earnest hope that you and Mrs. Pritchett will be able to go with us. With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett
President Institute of Technology
Boston, Mass.

June 5, 1901.

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes,

Secretary, Yale University.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of May 22, informing me that the President and Fellows of Yale have voted to confer on me the Degree of Master of Arts provided I am present to receive it on Commencement Day, June 26,1901, reached me ten days ago. I have delayed replying to see if I could conjure up any good reason why I should travel seven hundred miles to secure such a Degree, but without success. On the other hand I do not wish to be misunderstood, and trust you will convey to the President and Fellows my appreciative thanks for the courtesey intended.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington
June 16, 1904.

Dear Mr. Whitney:

Pardon my delay in replying to your recent communications.

Yes, Nelson is now back from Yucatan and will probably be there 2 or 3 weeks. His address is U.S. Biological Survey, Dept. Agriculture.

Your letter from the Macmillan Co. dated May 31, 1904 is entirely satisfactory to me and is returned to you herewith as requested. I will try to tackle the Bear job in earnest next winter.

My large work on the Mammals of N. Am. cannot feasibly be ready inside of five years, so there need be no apprehension on that ground.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam -

Mr. Caspar Whitney
239 - 5 Ave., New York

Washington
June 15, 1904.

Dear Henry:

The leaves have come out and the Robins have reared their broods since last I sent a line Hilo-ward. Too bad, in spite of oceans of good intentions.

For nearly a year I have been in almost constant expectation of receiving notification of the awards in the matter of the 16th St. Extension. Two weeks ago the Awards were publicly announced and within a week were revoked by the Commissioners! This is hopeful as it foretells (can't tell till when) the final settlement. You + Walcott were to receive about six thousand ($6,000.00) each — a very neat little sum. Now nothing will be done until fall. In case payt is made then, shall I deposit your 6th in the Nat. Mut. Bank?

Your tax a/c is as follows:

Balance of your money in my hands June 30, 1900 — — $37.77
Paid interest to June 30, 1901
Mancelo Civil Syndicate $20.27
16th St. Extension (Walcott Syndicate) 16.89
Erie St. Meridian Hill (interest) 13.50
Rosemont 9.27
59.92

Balance due me — — — — — 59.92
$21.93

Do not worry over this or pay any attention to it, as I shall have no more to pay for you until next May, before which we shall expect to receive a very handsome amount for consummation of your 16th St. Extension property.

Have never in my life been half so busy as during the past year. Have worked continuously, out of office, on the Gleiche books & have only some unbedd vols. I + II. Besides, I edited the Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. until about March, having brought out two complete vols. (the 2nd of over 700 pages) besides giving Vol. III a good start. So you don't have to be told that I've not done much scientific work. But last week [Mr Gale to the rescue!] I got back to my old love & fetched into the Mammal gain in correct kind that I have by no means lost my grip, as I completed a revision of the Rice Rat, (Genus Oryzomys) including descriptions of 20 new forms, mainly Mexican, & sent off the copy to the printer in a week. Have also just completed a revision of the Sumacs, & hope to do several other odd jobs during the next 3 weeks, before setting out for the season's field work in the Sierra. Elizabeth & the kids go to Calif. with me. Have you entirely given up the notion of coming back to the States? Kindest regards from us all to you.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam

Henry W. Henshaw
Hilo, Hawaii

Washington
June 15, 1904.

Dear Henry:

Yr letters have come out and the Robinsons have read this books since last I sent a line Hilo-ward. Too bad, in spite of oceans of good intentions.

For nearly a year I have been in almost constant expectation of receiving notification of the awards in the matter of the 16th Pk. Extension. That makes yr the Awards were publicly announced and within a week were revoked by the Commissioner! This is dreadful & it fr those (can't tell till when) the final settlement. You & Walcott were to receive about six thousand ($6,000.00) each — a very neat little sum. Now nothing will be done until fall. In case fight is made then, shall I deposit your 6th in the Nat. Bank?

Your tax a/c is as follows:

Balance of your money in my hands June 30, 1900 — — $37.77

Paid in taxes to June 30, 1901

Hanaoka Lindy Syndicate	$20.27
16th Pk. Extended (Walcott Syndicate)	16.88
Erie Pk. Meridian Hill (interest on)	13.50
Roosevelt	9.27
	59.92

Balance due me — — — — — — 59.92 / $21.93

do not worry over this or pay any attention to it, as I shall have no more to pay for you until next May, before which we shall expect to receive a very handsome amount for condemnation of your 16th Pk. Extended property.

Have never in my life been half so busy as during the past year. Have worked continuously, out of office, on the Alaska books & have only now untangled vols. I + II. Besides, I edited the Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. until about March, having brought out two complete vols. (the 2d of over 700 pages) besides giving Vol. III a good start. So you don't have to be told that I've not done much scientific work. Last Sat. week [the 2nd by the bank!] I got back to my old home & pitched into the hammock gain in earnest kind treat. I have by no means lost my grip, as I completed a revision of the Rice Rat? (genus Oryzomys) including descriptions of 20 new forms, mainly Mexican, & sent off the paper to printer in a week. Have also just completed a revision of the Sumacs, & hope to do several other odd jobs during the next 3 weeks, before setting out for the season's field work in the Sierra. Elizabeth & the kids go to Calif. with me. Have you entirely given up the notion of coming back to the States?

Kenry W. Henshaw
Hilo, Hawaii

R. joins me in love to you.

Affectionately yours,
Hart.

Washington, D.C.
June 21, 1901

J. Earl Hulbert Esq.
366 West Delaware Ave.
Buffalo, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

I have this day received the enclosed notice of the tax sale of one of the lots - FORTY ft. Buffalo belonging to the estate of my mother Caroline H. Harrison. This notice states that the lot on South side Forsyth 120 ft. E of Fillmore Ave. was sold for unpaid city taxes for 1899, amounting to $3.41 with penalty tax of $3.00 + a cost of .42

Now I have the tax receipt for 1898-1899 on this piece of property, amounting to $27.99 and paid Aug. 19, 1899.

I also have a letter from you to my father dated Aug. 25, 1899, acknowledging receipt of $102.42 to pay city taxes - which I suppose covers the tax sale and the corresponding tax on the smaller piece.

Undoubtedly you paid this tax and have a memorandum of it. I have no tax receipt from the city for the year 1899-1900. If you can straighten the matter out I shall be greatly delighted.

Respt.
C. Harrison
1919-16 St.

June 2, 1869

J. Earl Hulbert Esq.

Mydear Sir:

Since writing you yesterday the tax sale notice for the other fiscal of Mother's Every Ln. land, for alleged non-payt of City tax in 1799, has come to hand and is herewith enclosed (amounting in all to $1.16.

You doubtless have a memorandum of date and manner of payt. of the taxes. Did you secure the receipts?

Resp.

C. Hart Merriam

July 2, 1901.

J. Carl Hulbert Esq.
Buffalo, N.Y.
Dear Sir:

As I am about leaving for California to be gone 3 months, I shall be obliged if you will send the Buffalo Erie St. tax receipts for 1899 to my brother, C. Collins Merriam, Lyons Falls, Lewis Co., N.Y.

Very truly yours
C. Hart Merriam

July 2, 1901

Philip Smith Esq
Treasurer, Buffalo, N.Y.
Dear Sir:

I shall be obliged if you will send the Buffalo city tax bills for 1900-1901, now due on Erie St. lots described below, to my brother C. Collins Merriam, Lyons Falls, N.Y.

3 lots, as follows, all on South side Erie St.
C. Hart Merriam: [illegible]
Estate Caroline H. Merriam: [illegible]
" " " " [illegible]

Resp. C. Hart Merriam

Waukesha
July 5th, 1901

Mr. dear Cell:
The only medium suffolks to a neighbor
who I talked today are:
County tax of 1898
" " 1899
City tax 1899
all the others are in my safe.
City taxes are due now for 1901
I have just written to have
bill sent to you. Last year
(for the 2 years) it was $4.4
$10.00 + I suppose will be about
the same this year.
Ed. I shall be in the train
burning toward Calif. before
these tax bills reach, I am
asking the Treas. to send you
my check for a bill along with
his bill. Let your stamp
to a letter for $100. As I am
sending you $110.00 with

July 3, 1901.

Prof. J. McK. Cattell
Editor 'Science'
Garrison on Hudson, N. Y.

Dear Professor Cattell:

Your memorandum of June 22 enclosing proof of a reply by Mr. Vogelsang to my article on 'Food of Sealions' struck me at such an overwhelmingly busy time that I have been unable to give it any attention. I am now in the midst of the rush of packing for my departure for California---I leave on the morning of the 5th. It is impossible under present conditions for me to reply to this article, and I doubt if I would reply to it any way. It is the kind of article that would look well in the San Francisco Examiner or the New York Journal, but it seems to me it would be decidedly out of place in its present form in the columns of Science. It consists almost entirely of a rehash of the oft published assertions of Vogelsang---assertions and allegations which have appeared in Pacific Coast papers and in the Report of the old Fish Commission. You know of course that Vogelsang has been fired and that a new president of the Board has been appointed.

In glancing this proof over very hurriedly I notice one or two points which show the degree to which an over stimulated creative memory is apt to carry one under certain conditions. For instance, it is stated that a Captain Butwell testifies that he found over 60 pounds of fish bones in the stomach of one sealion. Allowing that the bones of a fish weigh one-sixth as much as the

J. McK. C. 2.

whole fish (an under estimate), this sealion must have eaten at one time 360 pounds of fish. In another place it is stated that a sealion caught in a pound net near the mouth of the Columbia contained 200 pounds of salmon not yet digested. Mr. Lucas confirms my opinion that no sealion could hold more than 50 pounds of food at one time.

You have probably observed the humble manner in which Vogelsang states that "We have begged for scientific investigation from the scientific department of our Government, but have received it not. We sought for all the information to be had, and we still seek it." If they really wanted to know the facts, why on earth did they not examine the stomach contents of some out of the hundreds of sealions they have killed during the past two or three years?

Of course you are the judge as to what shall and what shall not appear in Science, but I can assure you that you could not fill Vogelsang and his class with greater glee than to degrade the columns of Science by including his vituperations.

Hastily yours,

S. Kent Harrison

Major Richard Sylvester

Supt. Metropolitan Police

Washington, D. C.

July 3, 1901.

Dear Sir:

On the 5th inst. I shall close my house, 1919 Sixteenth St. N. W., for the summer, and expect to be absent in California until about the end of September. I shall be obliged if you will kindly have the officers on duty in that neighborhood take an occasional look at the house to see that all is well. Should there be any trouble, please notify my next door neighbor, Marcus Baker, 1905 Sixteenth St.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

U. S. Electric Light Co.

Washington, D. C.

July 3, 1901.

Dear Sirs:

On the 5th inst. I expect to close my house, 1919 Sixteenth St. N. W., for the summer. Before leaving I shall turn off the main switch between the transformer and the house and shall lock the door of the basement room containing the transformer.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington Gas Co. July 3, 1901.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I shall close my house, 1919 Sixteenth St. N. W., for the summer, on the 5th inst., and shall be obliged if you will turn off the gas so that there will be no repetition of the unfortunate error that occurred last year.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

July 3, 1901.

Washington Gas Co.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I shall close my house, 1919 Sixteenth St. N. W., for the summer, on the 5th inst., and shall be obliged if you will turn off the gas so that there will be no repetition of the unfortunate error that occurred last year.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Two new Rodents from Northwestern California

By C. Hart Merriam

PHENACOMYS ALBIPES sp.nov.

Type from Redwoods, Arcata, Humboldt Bay, Calif. No. 97255 ♂ ad. U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Coll. May 24, 1899. Walter K. Fisher. Orig. No. 821.

Characters.--Appearance Microtus-like; size rather large; tail long, sharply bicolor, and scantily haired. Color grizzled brown; fore and hind feet white.

Color.--Upperparts grizzled bister with brownish wash on head, shoulders, and sides; sides of nose dark grayish; underparts grayish plumbeous with buffy wash; fore and hind feet white; ankles dusky; tail dusky above and broadly whitish below, with sharp line of demarcation.

Cranial characters.--Skull long and rather slender; braincase long; interparietal large and broad, zygomata not spreading, the anterior roots sloping strongly backward, the jugals slightly expanded and nearly parallel; nasals broadly wedge-shaped, truncate posteriorly in front of premaxillæ, incisive foramina rather short andbroad; bullæ large; interpterygoid fossa long, squarely truncate anteriorly against a broad median azygos projection of the palate.

Remarks.--The only species with which P. albipes requires comparison is P. longicaudus True from western Oregon--one of the rarest and least known mammals of the world. So far as I am aware only two specimens of longicaudus have been collected--the type and a female in the Biological Survey Collection , from Meadows, Lane Co., Oregon. Both were obtained by Aurelius Todd. The type specimen is a woolly fulvous animal with a large hairy blackish tail and dark fore and hind feet. The other specimen is pale buffy fulvous and seems to be a partial albino. Compared with the type of

P. albipes--♀

P. longicaudus P. albipes differs strikingly, the body being coarsely grizzled brownish bister, like an ordinary field mouse(Microtus), instead of fulvous, the feet white instead of dark brown, the tail slender, scantily haired, and white underneath, instead of large, hairy and blackish all round.

The skull of the type of longicaudus is reduced to fragments but the parts that remain agree essentially with corresponding parts of the skull from Meadows, Lane Co., Oregon(No.42681 ♀). Compared with the latter the skull of albipes differs markedly in greater length and narrowness, less spreading zygomata, narrower and longer braincase, longer rostrum and nasals, larger bullæ, longer interpterygoid fossa, which is square anteriorly instead of rounded or angular.

Measurements.--Type specimen(♂ ad): total length 168; tail vertebræ 62; hind foot 19.

(3

CALLOSPERMOPHILUS CHRYSODEIRUS TRINITATIS subsp. nov.

Type from Trinity Mountains east of Hoopa Valley, Calif. (alt. 5700 ft.) No. 95531 ♀ ad. U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Coll. Sept. 10, 1898, Vernon Bailey. Orig. No. 6693.

Characters.--Size large; ground color dark; under side of tail dark chestnut. In fall pelage similar to chrysodeirus, but larger, color darker, inside of tail dark chestnut instead of golden fulvous; skull and teeth larger; nasals longer.

Remarks.--This spermophile, which is common in the Siskiyou, Salmon, and Trinity Mountains of northwest California and southwestern Oregon, is much larger and darker than chrysodeirus and never, so far as known, develops the golden mantle which covers the head and shoulders of chrysodeirus. In size it equals saturatus of the Cascade Range in the State of Washington, but differs widely from that species in having the inner black stripe strongly developed (as in chrysodeirus) and in having the under side of the tail solid chestnut instead of grizzled fulvous.

Measurements.--Type specimen (♀ ad.): total length 290; tail vertebræ 105; hind foot 44. Average of 6 specimens from type locality: total length 283; tail vertebræ 100; hind foot 43.

SEVEN NEW MAMMALS FROM MEXICO, INCLUDING A NEW GENUS OF RODENTS.

By C. Hart Merriam.

Among the remaining undescribed mammals collected in Mexico by E.W.Nelson and E.A.Goldman, while engaged in field work for the Biological Survey of the U.S.Department of Agriculture, the following seven appear to be of more than ordinary interest.

BLARINA MAYENSIS sp.nov.

Type from a Maya ruin at Chichenitza, Yucatan. No.106087 ♀ ad. U. S. National Museum, Biol. Survey Coll. Feb. 5, 1901. E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman. Orig. No. 14495.

Characters.--Similar in general to mexicana but pale plumbeous or slaty instead of blackish; unicuspidate teeth larger and broader

Color.--Upperparts plumbeous, darker on nose, back with fine 'pepper and salt' appearance; underparts plumbeous overlaid with ash brown, strongest on throat and breast.

Cranial characters.--Skull similar to that of mexicana but slightly longer and less massive; braincase lower(practically continuing the plane of rostrum); molariform teeth large and full, not excavated anteriorly or posteriorly; large premolar smaller than that of mexicanus; 1st and 2d unicuspids large and swollen, much larger than those of mexicanus and with inner tubercle obsolete, in this respect resembles peregrina.

Measurements.--Type specimen (♀ ad.): total length 102; tail vertebræ 29; hind foot 13.

ODOCOILEUS HEMIONUS NELSONI subsp. nov.

Type from Colonia Garcia, Chihuahua, Mexico. No. ♂ad. U.S.National Museum, Biological Survey Coll. Oct. 7, 1900. E.W.Nelson and E.A. Goldman. Original no. .

Characters.-- Similar in general to O. hemionus but in fresh winter pelage very much paler and grayer; throat pale gray, faintly vermiculated[in hemionus much darker and heavily grizzled with blackish]; whit of chin less sharply defined; breast less black; inguinal region white instead of buff; face, top of head, ears, and outer side of thighs much paler; dorsal neck stripe narrower, paler, and grizzled throughou; upper side of tail dark on basal half and in some specimens all the way to the black tip. The usual nose and tail markings are present but those on the nose are paler and more diffuse. The hoofs are larger than in hemionus from northern Arizona and eastern Colorado.

Cranial Characters.-- Skull like that of hemionus but muzzle broader; nasals broader and flatter(less pinched in); antlers similar but lighter and more slender, the beam rather short and concave anteriorly--not long and straight as in eremicus Mearns from the desert region about the Gulf of California.

Measurements.-- Type specimen(♂ad.):total length ; tail vertebrae hind foot ; height at shoulder .

CALLOSPERMOPHILUS MADRENSIS sp. nov.

Type from Sierra Madre near Guadelupe y Calvo, Chihuahua, No. 95363 ♀ ad. U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Coll. Aug. 27, 1898, E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman. Orig. No. 12923.

Characters.--Similar to Callospermophilus lateralis, but tail about half as long.

Color.--(In fall pelage) ground color above grizzled grayish becoming dull grayish fulvous on rump; black stripes nearly obsolete; white stripes buffy gray slightly grizzled with black hairs; fore and hind feet whitish; underparts soiled whitish more or less grizzled; tail above grizzled dull grayish fulvous and black, below yellowish.

Cranial characters.--Skull similar to that of lateralis, but rostrum less swollen.

Measurements.--Type specimen (♀ ad.): total length 233; tail vertebræ 58; hind foot 39. Average of 8 females from type locality: total length 228; tail vertebræ 62; hind foot 39.

October 28, 1901.

My dear Roosevelt:

Enclosed herewith is the memorandum for which you asked yesterday. Trusting it will serve your purpose and thanking you for continued courtesies,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt
President of the United States.

The forest reserves should be made game preserves and should be better protected, both from forest fires and from the depredations of sheep. The great increase in deer, elk, bear and other animals in the Yellowstone Park shows what may be expected when the mountain forests of California, Oregon, Washington and other parts of the west are made game preserves and are properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by sheep that the ground-breeding birds, including grouse and quail, and many mammals including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time the water-storing capacity of the surface has been decreased or destroyed, promoting floods in times of rain and diminished flow of streams between rains. In cases where sheep have been kept out a few years, vegetation has again carpeted the ground, birds and deer are coming back, and hundreds of persons come each summer to enjoy the privilege of camping. The forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing game animals, and free camping grounds to the ever increasing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health, and recreation in the splendid forests and flowery meadows of our mountains. They should be set apart forever for the use and benefit of the people.

October 28, 1901.

Dear Mr. Muir:

The President wishes you would write him a brief letter calling his attention to the fact that sheep are still permitted to range in parts of some of the reservations, citing particularly the case where in September, 1900, we found some 6,000 sheep in Sonora Pass, in the Stanislaus forest reserve.

The President is heartily with us in the matter of preserving the forests and keeping out the sheep. He wants to know the facts and is particularly anxious to learn them from men like yourself who are not connected with the Government service and at the same time are known and esteemed by the people.

In the same connection it might be well for you to express a hope that the complete management and control of the forest reserves be vested in the Bureau of Forestry of this Department, instead of being divided, as at present, between two widely different Departments of the Government service.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. John Muir
Martinez, Calif.

1919-1614. Washington
Nov. 29, 1901.

Collector of Taxes, &c.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I hand you my check for $125.21 in payt. of the 4 accompanying tax bills, as follows:

C. Hart Merriam	$66.67
Estate of Caroline H. Merriam	40.80
Mary W. Merriam (Remnant)	4.64
Merriam Trustee	13.50
	$125.21

All of these for first half of year ending June 30, 1902.

Kindly send receipts to me at above address & oblige,

Resp'y C. Hart Merriam

Washington
Nov. 30, 1911.

My dear Judge:

Glad to hear from you again and trust your trip to the West restored you to good solid health.

Sorry to learn that the Duggan matter is still unsettled.

Re the new lease to be executed for building no. 197 Chfld St. now occupied by Marchal + Quigley: I am willing to agree to Mr. Smith's recommendation to renew for 3 years, but would like to ask if we can raise the rent to $225. (instead of $220.00) for months?

Yours truly
C. Matt Harrison

The Hon.
Judge W.K. Townsend
New Haven, Conn.

December 2, 1901.

Mr. W. Junk

Antiquariat, Rathenower Str. 22

Berlin N. W. 5.

Dear Sir:

I am obliged for your catalogue of Vertebrata (No. 9) just received, and shall be glad if you will send me from the same:

No. 638 Pomel, Catal. Méthod. d. Vertébrés fossiles du bassin de la Loire. 1853.

" 1923 Cuvier, Leçons d'Anatomie comp. 1777-1805.

" 2193 Bomdorff, Zoolog. Beyträge, 13. Ausg. d. Linné'schen Natursyst. 1792-97.

Respectfully
C. Hart Merriam

Washington
Dec. 6, 1904

My dear Judge:

Yours of yesterday rec'd, with enclosure from Linton about the rent of Chapel St. stable. All right, I agree to two old terms for a 3 year renewal lease, as you recommend.

But I fail to see why we should refer the matter to Kimball's counsel unless it is to stimulate their struggles in this direction again, in the hope of coming to a settlement.

Yours
[illegible]
E. Hart Merriam

Judge W. K. Townsend
New Haven, Conn.

Wash'n
Dec. 11, 1904.

Dear Grinnell:

Your telegram just recd. Of course you don't understand the situation.

Lummis (Ed. Land of Sunshine, Los Angeles) is here on Indian business. He wants a Commission appointed to visit southern Calif. to select a place for the Warner Ranch Indians about to be evicted. He wants you and me to serve on the Commission. The Secys. of Interior and Indian Comm. agree to this and will introduce a bill at once making the necessary appropriation &c.

Lummis is organizing in Calif. (the membership to consist of 25 at large)

Personal

Washington
Dec. 12, 1911

Dear Roosevelt:

Of course you know all about Henry W. Elliott and his forest bill just introduced by Reilly (H.R. 4386). If you don't and want information, call on Gen. John W. Foster, David Starr Jordan, Chas. H. Townsend, J. Stanley-Brown, T.C. Mendenhall, &c.

Yours truly,
[illegible]

The Hon
Theodore Roosevelt
New York

a society or league to try to give the Indians fair play. He wants us (you + me) to serve on the Executive Committee.

It seems important that we should talk the matter over to get to bay of the land while Lummis is still here. Tomorrow is his last day, as he starts back for Calif. tomorrow (Thursday) evening, or at latest Friday.

If you reconsider, wire me and come direct to my house, 1911-11th St.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam

Dr. Geo. Bird Grinnell

THE VIRGINIA OPOSSUM

By C. Hart Merriam

If the Possum fails to occupy a conspicuous place in the politics of the southern states, the fact must be attributed to his humble origin and retiring disposition. For after all that has been said and done on the race question does he not remain the only true and lasting bond of sympathy between the whites and blacks? Be this as it may, he is well worthy of consideration, and whether we study his habits, his ancestry, or his anatomy, we are sure to find him an interesting beast.

He is quiet, inoffensive, and rather sluggish, and when attacked usually suffers himself to be killed without outcry and without show of resistence. In habits he is silent and solitary; in disposition melancholy and taciturn-- at least he lacks the buoyancy of spirit of the squirrels and playfulness of the raccoon and monkey.

He is about the size of a woodchuck or a very large cat and when full grown weighs ten or twelve pounds. But he is very unlike either the woodchuck or the cat, having a long flexible snout, large hand-like feet, leaf-like naked ears, and a long naked scaly prehensile tail.

Most mammals wear clothes the elements of which are so blended that close scrutiny is necessary to separate their parts. Not so with the possum. His garments, like those of some ladies in evening dress, are so delicately adjusted that the one shows through and forms a fitting background for the other, his soft woolly undercoat of buff, washed on the surface with black, contrasting handsomely with the long white hairs by which it is overlaid. His white face is marked by dark rings around the eyes and contrasts strongly with the dark body color, which reaches forward to the top of the head. The large naked ears are black, tipped with white, and in life have a pinkish tint. The only other conspicuous markings are the black

feet and ankles and the broad black band which encircles the base of the tail.

That the opossum is a forest loving animal goes without saying, his naked prehensile tail and hand-like foot bespeaking arboreal habits. The tail is a great aid in moving about among the branches, for by throwing the tip over a limb the animal can swing off by it or remain suspended like a monkey. The foot also is a great help and worthy of close examination: the big toe has no nail but in its stead a flat pad that can be opposed to the other toes in grasping-- like our thumb and fingers-- and which when climbing takes a firm hold of the branches. Dr.Bachman has seen a possum in a persimmon tree, gathering and eating the fruit while hanging head down, suspended from a branch by the hind foot and tail--sometimes by the tail alone.

Like the raccoon the opossum is nocturnal and spends the day asleep in hollow logs or stumps, or in holes in the larger limbs, or even in the dense foliage of trees. His den is usually hidden among roots, in hollow logs or trees, among rocks or in cliffs and caves, or ,more rarely, in holes in the ground like that of the woodchuck and skunk. Along the coasts and rivers of the south he has been known to forsake the forest and take up his abode in the tall grass and reeds of the marshes.

The possum is the poor man's turkey and his flesh is regularly sold in the public markets of Washington and other southern cities. Possum hunting is one of the famous amusements of the negroes, and often of the whites as well. The usual season is the fall of the year, when the ground is strewn with acorns and chestnuts, the tender persimmon has ripened and lost its pucker, and the possum himself is fat and in prime condition. The hunting is invariably done at

night; the necessary outfit consists of dogs, torches, and an ax. The dogs are often sidetracked by rabbits and coons, whose fresh scent they cannot resist; hence the hunt is likely to furnish meat additional to that which is the special object of the chase. Returning from these digressions, the dogs and hunters continue till the live trail of a possum is found; this is eagerly followed until the animal, a slow runner, is forced to take to a tree. The barking of the curs and baying of the hounds--if hounds there be in the motley pack--soon bring the hunters to the spot, and the bright blazing torches reveal the position of the unlucky brute.

If the tree is small it is promptly climbed and the poor beast shaken off, to fall into the gaping mouths of the mob of dogs below; if too large to be easily climbed it is felled by the ax and the end is only slightly delayed. In some cases however the animal is secured alive, brought home in a bag, and fattened on special food for a week or two before the dinner takes place Three or more are often captured in a single night.

While a lowly animal in structure and affinities, the possum has considerable intelligence and has learned to profit by the inherited experience of his ancestors. When seized by dog, or clubbed by man, he almost invariably feigns death, and thereby often escapes--hence the expression 'playing possum'. The negroes call it 'sulling,' which term, according to a writer in Forest and Stream, is a corruption of 'sulking'.

The possum comes down to us as a reminder of the past, a survivor of a bygone age-- a curious type which by its fossil remains in the rocks may be traced back many thousands of years. His near relatives, including some no bigger than a mouse, live in Tropical America; his

distant relatives in the distant continent of Australia, where he claims kinship with such strange forms as the kangaroo, wombat, dasyure, phalanger and other primitive types.

Like most other Marsupials, or pouched animals, the female possum is provided with a bag or pocket in front of her belly in which the young are carried until able to shift for themselves. When born they are exceedingly small amd helpless and look like embryos--naked, hairless, with eyes and ears closed, and weighing only three to four grains--for which reason Blumenbach spoke of them as 'abortions.' Bachman, who published the first reliable account of the reproduction of the possum, states that the period of gestation is fifteen to sixteen days; that the young are about half an inch long at birth; that during the first week in the pouch the weight increases from 3 to 30 grains; that on the 12th day after birth the eyes are still closed; that when four weeks old they begin to let go of the teats and peep out of the pouch; that when five weeks old they are as large as rats and come out to ride on the backs of their mothers.

Opossums are very prolific, having two or three litters a year, each litter composed of six to thirteen, and in rare instances as many as fourteen or fifteen young. The young remain with the mother about two months, and it is said that at times a brood of sucklings may be found in the pouch while a second brood, the size of rats, may be seen riding on her back, clinging to her fur by their hands and steadying themselves by winding their tails around her tail and legs.

The strength of the young in surprising. Mr.E.W.Nelson tells me that he once placed a dead animal within reach of a naked baby opossum whose eyes were not yet open. The tiny creature grasped the fur with its hand and lifted the dead animal from its support and held it up, apparently without effort, although the body weighed at least 12 times

as much as itself.

The possum is said to resemble the pig in his long flexible snout, small black eyes, and black erect ears; but he resembles the pig much more in his fondness for eating and on the great variety of foods he finds to his liking. In fact it is no exaggeration to say that so far as his opportunities go he is as omnivorous as man. His principal diet consists of insects, wild fruits, nuts, and berries, varied with roots, reptiles, crayfish, carrion, eggs, small birds, and rats and mice, with the occasional addition of poultry, corn, and other farm-yard delicacies. He is charged wihh the destruction of quail and their eggs, to which charge he pleads guilty, at the same time filing a protest to the effect that quail is not his regular diet, but as in the case of his accusers, a luxury indulged in only on special occasions. As an offset, he pleads the value of his services in continually preying upon beetles, grasshoppers, grubs, cut worms, maggots and other noxious insects, and on rats and mice, which he is said to drive away from premises on which he takes up his abode. He is the natural enemy of the cotton rat, a destructive rodent living in vast numbers in the seaboard marshes of the southern states, and it fond also of young rabbits, of which he devours entire broods when he finds them in their forms.

If the sum of his ~~whole~~ food ~~xxxx~~ for a whole year were divided into two piles according to its economic status in relation to the interests of mankind, there can be little doubt that the pile containing the matter, animate and inanimate, whose destruction is an advantage to us would be notably the larger.

That the possum is a for

Washington
Dec. 15, 1914.

Mr. Hitchcock:
I have just taken the liberty to send you a copy of the following note, which I have sent to the Secretary of War. I thought it might interest you to see it.
Very truly yours,
Gifford Pinchot.

Dear Mr. Secretary:
I am writing to you to call your attention to the fact that the Department of Agriculture has in its publications advised the people to kill the opossum because it destroys poultry and eggs. The opossum is also a valuable food animal, and in the Philippines it is almost exterminated because it is hunted for food. It is also a valuable fur animal, and in Illinois alone the fur of the opossum is worth $2,000,000 annually. The opossum is the only animal that I know of which is distinctly beneficial to the farmer, and I am informed by the Biological Survey that it is also beneficial to the fruit grower. It destroys enormous numbers of mice, and is also a great enemy of the cotton rat, which is very destructive in the Southern States. It is also fond of young rabbits, and destroys many of them. It is not a game animal, but it is a valuable fur animal, and I think it should be protected for that reason.
Very truly yours,
Gifford Pinchot.

Retake of Preceding Frame

as much as itself.

The possum is said to resemble the pig in his long flexible snout, small black eyes, and black erect ears; but he resembles the pig much more in his fondness for eating and on the great variety of foods he finds to his liking. In fact it is no exaggeration to say that so far as his opportunities go he is as omnivorous as man. His principal diet consists of insects, wild fruits, nuts, and berries, varied with roots, reptiles, crayfish, carrion, eggs, small birds, and rats and mice, with the occasional addition of poultry, corn, and other farm-yard delicacies. He is charged wihh the destruction of quail and their eggs, to which charge he pleads guilty, at the same time filing a protest to the effect that quail is not his regular diet, but as in the case of his accusers, a luxury indulged in only on special occasions. As an offset, he pleads the value of his services in continually preying upon beetles, grasshoppers, grubs, cut worms, maggots and other noxious insects, and on rats and mice, which he is said to drive away from premises on which he takes up his abode. He is the natural enemy of the cotton rat, a destructive rodent living in vast numbers in the seaboard marshes of the southern states, and is fond also of young rabbits, of which he devours entire broods when he finds them in their forms.

If the sum of his ~~whole~~ food ~~mass~~ for a whole year were divided into two piles according to its economic status in relation to the interests of mankind, there can be little doubt that the pile containing the matter, animate and inanimate, whose destruction is an advantage to us would be notably the larger.

~~That the possum is a for~~ End

Washington
Dec. 15, 1904.

Mr. Edwin Markham,
Jackson Ave. near Academy
Long Island City.

My dear Markham:

I got them safely
the Ruskin books
many kind
two ago.

I wish I
them
your
interest

Sincerely
Theodore Roosevelt

I am glad to see
that a man who
himself so much
this way
as you.

The Atlantic Monthly
is a queer admixture
think. We have had
& many in the library
& have hesitated, when
but am rather

1919 16th St.

Washington, D.C.
Dec. 20,1901.

Robt. B. Caverly, Esq.
504 10th St.

Dear Sir:

Can you not complete the adjustment of the Monarch Hot-water heater you recently put up in my house? The gas supply seems to be insufficient, as I told you some time ago, and the thing does not heat water as called for.

Your bill, rendered early this month, does not accord with our agreement, which was $175 for the heater put up, including the gas governor and setting up of the gas range--there to be no extras. This was the very distinct agreement under which I told you to go ahead.

Furthermore, your bill contains 3 items for repairs of leaky valves which were paid for the previous month. I refer to the items of Nov. 4 and Nov. 23. I assume that these charges were an oversight as I cannot believe that you intended to charge twice for the same repairs when the work was done and paid for less than a month before --and some of it hardly a week before--though done so poorly the first time that it had to be done over in a few days.

As I understand our account, I owe you for Monarch Heater set up including governor to gas range,$175; and for galvanized iron behind range $5.80, making in all $180.80, which I am prepared to pay as soon as the water heater and gas supply are adjusted so that the thing will turn out hot water according to specifications.

Respectfully,
C. Hart Merriam.

Dec. 26, 1901

Dear Prof. Elliott:

I fear I shall have to put off that life area book another year. I can write it in office time, & my article time is all preempted. Until the technical volumes of the Harriman Exped. are published I can undertake much other article work.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam

Prof. J. H. & K. Elliott)
Ed. Reviews

Washington
Dec. 26, 1901

My dear Mr. Muir:

At last, after all sorts of foolish delays, I got prints of the calif. photos & sent you a batch a few days ago. These include all those marked by you, and a few taken later of ours I had no prints when I saw you last.

Your letter and books came about three weeks ago and should have been acknowledged earlier but for the great pressure I've been working under of late, and last all day every day & well into the night.

I want to congratulate you on your new book, and at the same time thank you for the copy you were good enough to send me. It will furnish the Merriam-Elliott family reading-aloud material for many winter evenings.

The illustrations are surprisingly clear & good but I regret to notice absence of credit to photographer who should have been printed under corner of each.

I am surprised at what you say in your letter about the attitude of the Forestry Bureau on the bluff question. Can you tell me

where Pinchot said that sheep grazing does no harm in the Cascades? I'd like to read it to him & talk to him a little on the subject. The President is with us, and he wants good men to stiffen his back & help stand off the sheep men, who are now busy as a bird dog there while Congress is in session.

Now, as President of the Union Club, are in a position to do much good in three ways: Can you not get the Club to send the President a brief memorial asking that the gap between the Tahoe & Stanislaus Reserves be bridged, and that the west side of the Stanislaus Reserve be brought down as far as the Calaveras big trees (omitting of course private holding). In the same document the hope could be expressed that sheep will be perpetually kept out of the Calif. Forest Reserves. Some such step would do good.

With our love to you all, and hope that you will come & see us this winter, & bring Helen if she can leave that dear lonely angel of a Teresa for a few weeks without breaking her heart.

Yours
C. Hart Merriam.

Lake Tahoe
Martinez, Calif.

Dec. 23, 1901.

Doubleday, Page & Co.

34 Union Square, New York.

My dear Sirs:

Many thanks for the handsome copy of Wallihan's handsome book--Camera Shots at Big Game. Apart from the splendid pictures the book is full of truths about our large mammals--and there are people, even in these days of sensational magazine literature, who still crave the truth.

Everybody knows that Wallihan has taken more good photographs of American big game than anyone else, but few realise the immense amount of hard work, patience, skill, and intimate knowledge of the habits of animals that these pictures represent.

I have long had and prized the original photographs; it is an additional pleasure to own the beautiful book with the important text.

The admirable introduction, by the President of the United States --himself our most eminent authority on American Big Game--sums up the present situation and outlook in a way that appeals alike to the three classes of lovers of nature--those who carry guns, those who carry cameras, and those who carry only eyes and souls.

With thanks and the compliments of the season,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Wallihan, A.
Dec. 24, 1901

Dec. 29, 1904.

Dear Professor Mason:

Enclosed I am returning Widemann's letter.

I have never been among the Kern Co. Indians and so know nothing first hand about them. Nor do I know enough about their basketry to discriminate the work of the several tribes. In most cases their baskets are spoken of collectively as Tulares, though some California collectors discriminate the Kern Co. baskets from the Tulares.

The fine "grasshopper" basket of the type which I have seen have been called Tulare, but for aught I know they may have been made in Kern Co. and by the Wichumni.

As to the beautiful bottle-neck (no. 6283): I have seen several labeled Wichumni, Monache, and Saline Valley. Mrs Hampton has a glorious 'Monache' basket also a Yosemite. The only satisfactory way would be to get together several of known origin for comparative study.

Very truly yours
C. Hart Merriam.

Prof. Otis T. Mason.

Dec. 29, 1904.

My dear Sir:

When you were good enough to show your baskets to Mrs. Merriam and me last August I particularly admired a bottle-neck from Saline Valley, which bore the No. 19. I have been wondering lately if you would part with it for forty dollars? If so, I will send you the money for it.

You had also a beautiful seed basket made by a squaw near Keeler Spring in Long Valley, if I remember correctly. Should you ever care to part with this basket & set a price on it, I should esteem it a favor if you would kindly let me know about it.

Very truly yours
C. Hart Merriam.

Dr. J. S. McQueen.
Bishop, Calif.

Jan. 5, 1902

My dear Judge:

Yours of the 3d inst. enclosing bill of Brintel Stoddard & Brintel for $105.12 recd. & returned herewith.

If any developments occur from mill of course let me know here if I can do anything to help matters along.

Yours truly

C. Scott Morrison

The Hon.
Judge W.K. Townsend
New Haven, Conn.

Jan. 12, 1902

My dear Mr Lummis:

Yours of Dec. 31 at hand.

In my judgment Segovia (or Lequeya) is a bad name, because everybody would think it meant a Big Tree Legend. Someday there may be such a League.

The more I think of it the more inclined I am to agree with Garland & Eaton that 'Tafel League' all things considered, is probably the best simple name we can dig up. But do it on any account & call it 'Tafel' — no sense do.

While the California Indians do not live in tafels, most of the northern Indians do or did, and a tafel is the conventional wigwam shape in most people's mind.

Chas. F. Lummis

Hastily
C. Hart Merriam.

Jan. 12, 1902.

Dear Mr Lummis:

Glad to know that Mrs. Merriam, J. Sterling Morton & Dr. Jordan are with us, as we had every reason to believe they would be.

About the name: if you don't like 'Tafel League', I incline to your suggestion of 'Wampum League' as next best.

About that Santa Valley article: Don't you think the recollections of a man of Brier's age as to what happened when a child of 6 or 7 will be enough like a Novel?

Our photos of the Santa Valley country were taken in the early days of the Pueblo & — watched files so that the results are very fine. Still I will look them over & send you such as seem favorable.

Hastily
C. Hart Merriam

Chas. F. Lummis.

Jan. 12, 1902.

My dear Mrs. Hopkins

In reply to yours of the 9th inst. respecting the relation of the Washington Memorial Institution and the newly created Carnegie Institution, I can only say that in my judgment it is too early to take any action or arrive at any conclusion.

When the matter was brought before the executive Committee of the W.M.I. at its last meeting it was decided to wait until the scope & character of the new Institution should be known & then call a meeting of the trustees of the W.M.I. to take such action as might then seem best. Any action at this time would in my judgment be premature.

Yours truly

Mrs. Archibald Hopkins C. Hart Merriam

Jan. 13, 1902.

Dear Mr. Lickett:

Your letter of the 9th inst. enclosing duplicate deeds of the Chapel St. Store (22.798) received. I have signed & executed the same and return both copies to you herewith, also with certificate of the fact that the Notary is duly qualified.

Mrs. Merriam & I are delighted to know that you have a little girl. Both of ours are growing up so fast we can hardly believe our eyes. Mrs. Merriam joins me in kindest regards & best wishes for you both

Yours truly

C. Hart Merriam

Charles Elliott Lickett Esq.
New Haven, Conn.

Jan. 14, 1902.

Dear Lummis:

Yours of the 7th this moment read. So you don't like 'Tafa' well, I print yours with your about the superior choke of its leading champion; at the same time I retain Ukuh the name - as short + crisp + understood by the people. But if you don't like it I'll agree to 'waumpum' or 'Calumet' or any other good name which carries with it the Indian idea. I don't like Sequoia (tell it any way you will) because the people will always think it has to do with a monument to dead Big trees - Respectfully Thomas

Will be out to the Park [illegible]

Jan. 15, 1902

Haller + Haller
Refer Mayer + Lecarter.
Dear Sirs:

I shall be obliged if you will sign + mail to me ten enclosed letters at your early convenience.

Resp.
C. Hart Merriam

Office of Haller & Haller
1412 G st. N.W. Washington, D.C.
January 16, 1902.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
1919 — 16 St.

Dear Sir:

I regret exceedingly that my inability to handle my business properly has caused me to stay'd over and over again, numerous promises to render the legal cavils and other obstacles which I put on your gallant little ship a year ago, and which you have repeatedly for the past eight months requested me to remove.

I request the great inconvenience I have caused you in this matter and trust you will not think it anything on my part intentional, though I freely admit that if you had not sold me in full or before the completion of the original job I would have attempted to remove long ago.

To show my good faith I enclose my entire cash, in case I fail to take the legal proceedings which are necessary to bring the work now at my expense to the next session you and I are in this city; I hereby agree to pay it promptly on receipt of bill.

Respectfully

Retake of Preceding Frame

Jan. 15, 1902

Waller & Waller
Refer Mayer & Lecaster.
Dear Sirs:

I shall be obliged if you will sign & mail to me the enclosed letter at your early convenience.

Resp.
C. Hart Merriam

Office of Waller & Waller
1413 G st. N.W. Washington, D.C.
January 15, 1902.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
1919--16 St.

Dear Sir:

I regret exceedingly that my inability to handle my business properly has caused me to violate over and over again my numerous promises to repair the loose furley and other mechanism which I put on your walls a little over a year ago, and which you have repeatedly for the past eight months requested me to remedy.

I regret the great inconvenience I have caused you in this matter and trust you will not think this neglect on my part intentional, though I freely admit that if you had not said so in full on or before the completion of the original job I would have attended to the repairs long ago.

To show my good faith, I hereby authorize you, in case I fail to make the repairs to receive within one week from date, to have the work done at my expense by the best workmen you can find in this city; I hereby agree to pay him promptly on receipt of bill.

Respectfully

Jan. 13, 1902.

Mrs. Charles Sprague:

Your letter of Jan. 9 came several days ago and the basket arrived this afternoon.

I am glad to take the basket and enclose herewith my check for $15. in payt. for same. But you will of course give me the data for the basket, as the value of my collection (450 baskets) is mainly in the full & authentic data.

The facts I want are: name of tribe or subtribe, locality where made, name of maker, & if possible Indian name of basket. Do you know the material of the body of the basket? Is it split willow, cornus berry, Cranberry, or Aromatic Rhus? Is the black the split root of the bracken fern (Pteris aquilina)?

9)

Besides the big winnowing baskets called te'mak (or tsiwa) shown in plates 8 + 9, there are at least four other kinds. One of these (plates 10 + 11) is deeply crisped at the corner and and is of open work. The Bishop Pillites told me they call them ca-da. Is this correct?

The other (plate 12) is deepest in the middle + is of a fine tight twined weave, wholly different from the other. What is their name for this + what is its special use? And what is the special use of the other tight (nos. 10 + 11)?

If you know their names for the different kinds of weave as well as for the baskets, I would be greatly obliged for both.

Pardon me for all the trouble I am putting you to - it is in a good cause! Mrs Merriam joins me in kind remembrance. Yours ever C. Hart Merriam.

168

Dem Schlacht-Altar-Tempel
Tempel-Altar-Schlacht
Altar-Schlacht-Tempel
Schlacht-Tempel-Altar

(1)

Wem gehört dieses Haus?
Wessen Haus ist dieses?
Wessen ist dieses Haus?
Dieses Haus wessen ist es?

Wessen Haus ist dieses?
Dieses Haus wessen ist es?
Wessen ist dieses Haus?
Wem gehört dieses Haus?

Dem Schlacht-Altar-Tempel
Tempel-Altar-Schlacht
Altar-Schlacht-Tempel
Schlacht-Tempel-Altar

(2)

Wessen ist dieses Haus?
Wem gehört dieses Haus?
Dieses Haus wessen ist es?
Wessen Haus ist dieses?

Dem Schlacht-Altar-Tempel
Tempel-Altar-Schlacht
Altar-Schlacht-Tempel
Schlacht-Tempel-Altar

(3)

Dieses Haus wessen ist es?
Wessen ist dieses Haus?
Wessen Haus ist dieses?
Wem gehört dieses Haus?

Dem Schlacht-Altar-Tempel
Tempel-Altar-Schlacht
Altar-Schlacht-Tempel
Schlacht-Tempel-Altar

(4)

180

Jan. 24, 1902

County Treasurer
Erie Co. Buffalo, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Please send me County tax bills for property on ~~south~~ side Jersey St. between Fillmore Ave. & Kehr St. as follows:

~~Estate of~~ Caroline H. Merriam

(1)	Block 52	44/55	3.66	.84/1272	C. Fillmore
(2)	Block 52	1/16.	366	71/720	do
	C. Hart Merriam				
(3)	Block 52	22/218	366	42/1053	do

Resp.
C. Hart Merriam
1919 - 16 St.
Washington, D.C.

Washington
Jan. 20, 1902.

My dear Williston:

Yours of Jan 2nd received. I am glad to know that you are still thinking of Dr. Dabney for the Presidency of your University and hope you will be able to induce him to consider the matter.

In accordance with your request I have written him a personal note, & have told him what you think & believe a strong capable man like himself can accomplish.

Will let you know what I hear from him.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam

Prof. S. W. Williston
Lawrence, Kansas

Washington
Jan. 27, 1902.

My dear Williston:

I had a long talk with Dr. Dabney about the Kansas University matter, & he thinks he can not accept the position. He thinks the University needs a younger man, & one who has had more experience in executive work. He also thinks he can render more service to Tennessee & the South by remaining where he is. He has been working for the University of Tennessee for many years, & has a host of friends there who would be disappointed if he should leave them. He thinks he can do more for the University by remaining where he is than by accepting the Kansas position.

I have written him a personal letter, telling him what you think, & what I think, but I am afraid it will do no good. He is very much attached to Tennessee & the South, & I am afraid will not leave them.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam

1919-16 St.
Washington St
Jan. 25, 1902.

My dear Mr Bagg:

Yours of the 24th inst. enclosing policies 631901 and Limited + Stocks, + 8557496 Royal Ins. Co., each for $3,750 on my furniture, library, paintings, Indian baskets &c just rec'd. In former policy I am returning herewith as requested (no. 631979).

I enclose also my check for $24.00 in payt. of difference

Very truly yrs
C. Hart Merriam

Elliott Bagg Esq.
Utica, N.Y.

Feb. 3, 1902

W= H. Daniels Esq.
County Treasurer Erie Co.
Buffalo, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find my check for $31.81 in payt. Erie Co. Tax on three fifths of property on Ferry St. belonging to C. Mark Morrison & two estate of Caroline H. Morrison, as per under listed bills.

One of these bills is made out in name of Charles B. Collins, who died 21 years ago, since which the property has belonged to their sister, Mrs. Caroline H. Morrison, now also dead. The bill should stand in name of estate of Caroline H. Morrison.

Kindly return receipted bill to me & oblige,

Respy.
C. Mark Morrison

Feb. 10, 1902.

U.S.Electric Lighting Co.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is my check for $9.12 in payt. of your bill for service from Dec. 20 to Jan. 21, which I pay under protest, the amount being in excess of the current used, as stated in my recent letter. And I beg to renew my request for the actual meter readings which you have not yet sent me.

I shall be obliged if you will deduct from your next bill the amount of the overcharge on this bill.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Feb. 10, 1902.

The Emporium
Carson, Nevada

Gentlemen:

Kindly delay in returning your photo-catal. #9. I will send back to you by mail today.

I have retained the 'Wand' containing basket & article & enclose herewith 10 cts for same.

You may send me by express, collect, subject to approval, the 3 following baskets:

plate III	fig. 1092	#4.00
II	1351	5.00
XVI	1124	11.50

If I return any of these I will defray charges.

Please send full data inter alia.

Resp. C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C., February 14, 1902.

Mr. Charles F. Lummis,

Los Angeles, Calif.

My Dear Lummis:

Pardon my delay in replying to your recent letters. I have had thrust on me a number of things which it was impossible to put off and which have taken more time than expected. At the same time I have been at work evenings on the League matter and have given a good deal of thought to it.

Are you quite sure that it is best to adopt so unusual a course as to incorporate an organization without a president? Would it not be better to have a president and put in such a man for instance as Riordan, and you take the secretaryship?

Your draft of a Constitution I have gone over very carefully and believe it admirable in its essential points. It omits a few things however in the way of provision for matters of administration which need a legal backing at the beginning. It also, it seems to me, says too much. A Constitution should be as brief as possible. You will pardon me for saying that one part of your draft reminds me of the Congressman who in introducing a bill injected into it a stump speech.

Another point: do you not think we should be very careful in all statements as to platform and field to be covered, to avoid saying anything that will offend the Indian Office or the administration? Do you not think that to start out with the statement that one of our chief functions is to advise the Indian Office is likely

to be resented and to put us on the same footing, in the eyes of the administration, with the Indian Relief Association and one or two others?

With respect to the name: I do not think of anything better than 'Calumet League' although I should not object to 'Hiawatha', 'Tecumseh' or any other good Indian whose name was not essentially the same as that of the big trees.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

CONSTITUTION

Article I. NAME

This Corporation shall be known as the Calumet League.

Article II. OBJECT

Its object shall be to make better Indians and better treated ones.

Article III. MEMBERSHIP

Persons interested in the objects of the League are eligible to membership. Nominations may be sent to the Secretary, who shall refer them to the Executive Committee.

Article IV. ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 1. Executive Committee.--The administration of the League shall vest in an Executive Committee of seven, elected by the Incorporators and thereafter self perpetuating; and said Executive Committee shall have full powew to transact all business of the League. They shall have power, by unanimous vote, to fill vacancies, and to increase their number, either temporarily or permanently. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be held at the call of the Secretary, or of four members of the Committee.

Sec. 2. Officers.--The officers of the League shall be a Secretary and a Treasurer, to be chosen by the Executive Committee. The Secretary shall be a member of the Executive Committee; he may be paid a reasonable compensation.

Sec.3. Advisory Board.--The Executive Committee shall annually appoint an Advisory Board, whose function shall be to advise the Committee, and in general to promote the objects of the League. For the first year it shall consist of twenty five members.

Article V. FINANCES

Sec.1. The fiscal year of the League shall begin on the first day of January.

Sec. 2. The annual dues shall be two dollars, payable on election and on January 15 of each year thereafter. Members one year in arrears may, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, be regarded as having withdrawn from the League.

Sec.3. Annual dues may be commuted and Life Membership acquired by the payment at one time of fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. The funds of the League, including donations and bequests, may be invested, and loans may be negotiated in the interests of the League.

Article VI. AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, PROVIDED that written notice of proposed amendment, signed by at least two members of the Executive Committee, has been given to all members of the Executive Committee at least one month before the meeting at which such action is taken.

Feb. 20, 1902

My dear Mr. Lanier:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letters. I have been overwhelmed with work.

It is my present expectation to have my fabulous mammal book ready for press before I go to the field — say in May or June. When I have time to revise & clean up the part already written you may look it over if you like.

Is it worth while to send you an illustrated article I am just finishing on the Mound Builders & their backstory? It will eventually form part of a chapter in my book on Backstory and therefore must be copyright in my name.

Yours truly

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Henry W. Lanier
Doubleday Page & Co.
New York.

~~February 22~~ March 1, 1902.

Caspar Whitney, Esq.,

239 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My Dear Mr. Whitney:

The maps you wanted are sent you herewith by mail in a small roll. The delay has been caused by the difficulty of securing the data necessary for their completion, and even now, although months have been spent in collecting the data on which they are based, they are by no means in a state of final perfection. They are however incomparably more accurate than anything heretofore attempted, if indeed any accurate mapping of the kind has ever been attempted for these animals. There are 3 maps, each for the Whitetail, Blacktail and Mule Deer.

I shall be glad to see you at any time when you are in Washington.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

March 1, 1842

Mydear Lummis:

Not only am I not surprised at what you tell me about the fate of the proposed commission to look after the Mission Indians, but it is exactly what I have been expecting.

Didn't I remark when you were here that your faith in the matter was beautiful to behold?

Neither Emmell nor I have felt any assurance that such a commission would be granted for, and when we learned that McLaughlin (a very good man by the way) had been sent there our suspicions were confirmed.

I think you are mistaken about the lack of water on the land selected for the Warner Ranch Indians. It is in the moist part of the Lake Hemet Valley where good crops are raised without irrigation, and is on the river. People in the neighborhood consider it "too good for Indians". I think it an excellent selection.

Without knowing anything about the reasons in this particular case, the experience of the Indian Bureau with Commissions has developed two objections to them: (1) they are expensive & usually take years to finish their work & the expense incurred is usually charged against the tribal funds; (2) they often make a lot of trouble for the Indian office.

If the Indian Bureau means to do right by these Indians (as I believe it does) such a Commission as you suggest would really be

a great help by showing just what is needed — as you tactfully put it, "by giving disinterested information". But I think they are rather inclined to resent advice (they have had such dreadful experiences in this line) and are not thirsting for suggestions from you or me.

This is a matter the President has no voice in. Provision for a Commission must come from Congress, & would be stronger if accompanied by a recommendation from the Indian Bureau. If such a bill is to be introduced its introducer would need a very strong statement of present unhappy condition of these Indians, needs for locating boundaries of their lands & determining what are their lands &c &c or the bill would have no chance.

(4

I can do nothing, or next to
nothing, from this end of the
line unless I am asked for
information by some Congressmen.
The pressure must come from
outside of Washington — + southern
California is of all places the
proper corner of the block,
because those of the people
that know about the shameful
way the Mission Indians have
been + are treated.

You of course know that
nothing can be done without
a special act of Congress — a
difficult thing to get.

Sincerely Yours
C. Hart Merriam

Charles H. Lummis
Los Angeles, Calif.

March 9, 1902

My dear Mr. Whitney:

Yes, I'll send you the
Elk + Antelope map, on
the 12th, for Roosevelt's book.

About the Big Game Situation
etc: If you will tell me
just what species you
want me to cover I will
let you have a memo — I
will do it or not. I
must know the size of
the job before committing
myself.

Sincerely Yours
C. Hart Merriam

Ca for Whitney Esq.

Washington
March 16, 1902

My dear Professor Bailey:

In compliance with your request I send you herewith a brief sketch of the Mountain Goat to accompany the admirable photo of mine you sent me a blueprint. By the way, where was this photo taken?

Unless Country Life can afford to pay more liberally than in the case of the Rossman articles I cannot afford to take the time necessary to write such articles.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam.

Prof. L. H. Bailey
Ithaca, N. Y.

HE MOUNTAIN GOAT (OREAMNOS MONTANUS)

By C. Hart Merriam.

-o-

Among the game animals of America two stand out in bold relief, strikingly unlike any known species in any part of the world. These are the Mountain Goat and the Pronghorn or American antelope.

The Mountain Goat is a goat only in name, its affinities being with the antelopes. It has a long solemn face, a shaggy white coat, and slender polished black horns which suggest those of the chamois. Its home is among the crags, snowbanks and glaciers of the lofty mountains of the northwest, far above the regions in which most animals live. In such surroundings its range extends from the Rocky mountains in Idaho and the Cascades in Washington northward through British Columbia and ~~along~~ the coast ranges to Kenai Peninsula ~~in Alaska~~. But the rugged peaks it inhabits, bleak and barren as they are in stormy weather, are not wholly inhospitable, for in summer the little hollows among the rocks are carpeted with flowering heathers and other beautiful alpine plants, and are sought as nesting places by the ptarmigan, titlark, and other attractive birds.

On the Alaska coast, owing to the abrupt way the mountains rise close to the shore, I have on three occasions seen goats from the deck of the steamer, but in the interior one has to travel far and climb high to find them. A few years ago, when camping just below the glaciers on the west side of Mount Rainier, in the state of Washington, I climbed a difficult peak in search of goats, but saw only their tracks. One big fellow had shot down a steep snow slope in a series of flying leaps and his large squarish hoofs had spread apart, leaving imprints suggesting those of the Caribou. On retracing my steps to the base of the peak, and walking part way around,

a goat was seen on a narrow shelf near the top, just below where I had stood a short time before. I must have overlooked him! But it was too near dark to return. The next morning a Nisqually Indian passed me on his way toward the glacier. In reply to my inquiries he said he was going after goat. He crossed a tongue of crevassed ice in a rugged canyon and was soon lost to sight. Later in the day he returned with the skin and part of the meat of the goat.

The Mountain goat is a rather stupid beast and where not often disturbed is easily approached, especially from above. His enemies, aside from man, are few. In summer, in the southern part of his range, he is said to be hunted by both the grizzly bear and the mountain lion, and in the northern part by the big brown bears of Alaska--but it is not likely that such heavy and clumsy animals as bears can catch such natural born rock climbers as goats unless suddenly surprised or cornered in some terrible place from which there is no possible escape.

Washington
March 17, 1902

Hon. Nelson H. Henry
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Judge:

Yours of the 15th inst. at hand enclosing letter from Edwin A. Linsley recommending certain improvements in the Connecticut Valley property with a view to securing a better tenant.

Mr. Linsley's proposition strikes me as reasonable, and inasmuch as the cost of the proposed improvements is small I approve his recommendation.

Yours truly,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C., March 26, 1902.

My Dear Roosevelt:

The most stunning blow the Indians have ever received is the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia in the Lone Wolf case. This decision is to the effect that treaty agreements are not binding on the Government and that Congress has the right to dispose of reservations in violation of treaty stipulations. The case is now in the Supreme Court, but in the natural course will not be reached under a couple of years. Unless it can be advanced, the Indians are likely to suffer great wrong. The Supreme Court is now considering sequence of cases and I earnestly hope this one may be reached at the present session.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House.

Washington
March 26, 1902

My dear Judge:

I am glad to know you are staying up matters in the Hadley Estate with a view to some sort of a settlement. If there are any way by which I can help, please let me know.

I quite agree to the increase of $25 from Lisbeth -

Yours, ever
C. Hart Merriam

Hon. Hon
Judge Wm. H. Bennett
New Haven, Conn.

Washington
March 30, 1902

My dear Mrs. Barnard:

Many thanks for your letter full of information about the baskets.

The three baskets you sent on approval also came safely. One of these — the Salina Valley one, which I take to be the most expensive of the lot — I do not care for and have returned by registered mail. The others I shall be glad to keep if the prices is not too high. Kindly let me know about this. The bowl shaped one with the zigzag horizontal bands is of course an interesting basket — a 'Fresno' — and is like (though smaller) several I got from the Painted Rock

Washington, D. C., April 4, 1902.

Mr. A. J. Henry,
Secretary, National Geographic Society,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 2nd instant in which you advise me that I have been appointed a member of a committee of three --of which you name five members--to urge on the Carnegie Institution the importance of advancing the study of geography, I beg to express through you to the President my thanks for the courtesy and my regrets that I shall not be able to serve as I have been recently appointed a member of the Advisory Committee of the Carnegie Institution. However, inasmuch as other members of the Committee are much more intimately associated than I in geographic work, my absence will in no wise weaken the Committee.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Personal

Washington
April 3, 1902

My dear Lummis:

Thanks for your telegram just rec'd. But evidently I did not make my meaning clear. I was afraid to entrust in cipher what we are driving at but thought you might infer. You have doubtless read the recent articles in Outlook by George Kennan, & the one in N. Am. Review by Martin Garland. Garland came on here a few days ago & he saw the President several times. He & he & I had a conference & decided that as a change in the Indian office might be desirable in the near future it would be wise to have a candidate in view. We agreed on Grinnell & I wired you for your approval. The President understands the situation and has attitude is coming nearer ours. He gave Garland & me a full hour to talking and is very much in earnest.

By the way, I have heard that the Assistant Secretary of State is a progressive civilizer, by which is meant that he wants to cut off the hair, blow up the kivas, break up aboriginal customs and force the Indians into the best kind of civilization at the point of the bayonet

Washington
April 11, 1902

Mydear Grinnell:

Since my return I have been so embarrassingly rushed with work that it has been impossible to write. I found the Indian Appropriation bill reported, & before I knew it we could get a copy it had passed the Senate and was refused back to the House with many amendments. I send you a copy herewith. You see it twistles into land-stealing jobs & other bad things. On the other hand your brethren Cheyennes appear to be in line for help in starting a herd of cattle (p.30). I have sent Sherman a strong (perhaps too strong) letter urging the acceptance of the Northern Cheyennes offer + protesting against a whole lot of bad things.

Lummis has just sent me a copy of a letter he wrote Senator Beard, which at his request I enclose to you. You will see in the bill the watched item providing for the absolute sale of a commission (p.32) — the same old story — POLITICS and PATRONAGE! The whole thing makes a fellow tired. But what can one do? What can one expect?

If this is true, and you know it, by all means write to the President at once, for I have reason to suspect that the Indian such order should not be enacted on such unappreciative barbarians as the Utes.

I have not seen Garland before in several years & am surprised to find him such an enthusiastic worker for the 'League', and so well disposed on most questions of Indian policy.

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam

To Charles F. Lummis
Secretary & Editor of
the Sixty Year League.

I wrote Chairman that this allotment business, wh article not all over the Bill, is simply a polite name for confiscation of Indian lands, & that Congress is now waging a legalized war of extermination, and asked if this couldn't first on the basis just a little so as to ease up the pressure long enough to give the poor Indian a chance to breathe between squeezes.

I took the 5 PM train home Monday & and found my basket before had time to unpack it. Next day the express folg. came in perfect condition, thanks to the care of your packer. You know how I appreciate your kindness in giving me the pick of the old lines. Within these 9 bed before I ran have 20 lines — a very fair representation of their work. Worked for $35. in fact for three and one half months.

It was a great satisfaction to me to have a chance to visit you in your own home, and to see the old Cheyenne homes of wh I had heard so much. I always feel that one only half knows a man until one meets him in his own den.

Please give my kindest regards to Mrs Hagen and the children.

Ever yours
C. Hart Merriam -

Dr. Geo. Bird Grinnell
New York.

Washington —
April 11, 1902

My dear Colonel:

Thanks for your letter with enclosure of copy of letter to Senator Ward, which I have forwarded to Grinnell. Politics you all come to the front sometimes when least expected. I'm glad you put it as strong as you did.

We just got hold of a copy of the Lacota bill as passed a few days ago. It is a pretty bad bill but may be improved a little in the House. I have written the Chairman of the House Comm. on several points & have called his attention to the all-along-the-line land-grabbing element introduced in the Hill party interests. It is called allotment of lands, but clearly means confiscation. Have written for extra copies of the bill & will send you one as soon as I get.

The clause relating to the Mission Indians commits — (p. 33) reads: "for the payment of

the expenses of a commission of three citizen of the State of California, to be appointed by the President: to aid in the selection of said tract of land; which expenses shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars". This is the Amendment Senator Ward first into the Bill.

If you have not heard from Senator Ward in reply to yours, it might be well for you to write the President a brief synopsis of what you wrote Senator Ward about the Commission + urge that 3 good Californians (including yourself + Jordan) be on the Commission. You see the Commission has no general powers to inquire into the condition of Mission Indians. The President, you however understand, has no power to amend the bill, but has sole power to appoint the Commission as directed in the bill.

If you still think it worth while to make another effort to get the amendment in the bill (and the way you want it to), you might write Hon. James Sherman, Chairman House Com. on Indian Affairs, and it is possible it might reach him before the Conferees agree on the bill.

There doubtless was a time when more dishonest methods prevailed in the Govts. treatment of the Indians, but behind these there was a time when more foul than ~~more~~ wicked things were being done.

C. F. Lummis

Yours ever — Lummis.

Retake of Preceding Frame

the expenses of a commission of three citizen of the State of California, to be appointed by the President: to aid in the selection of said tract of land, which expenses shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars". Sent to the Sundry Senator Read first into the Bill.

If you have not heard from Senator Read in reply to yours, it might be well for you to write the President a brief synopsis of what you wrote Senator Read about the Commission + urge upon him good Californians (including yourself & Gordon Yerkes) The act the Commission has no general powers to inquire into the condition of Mission Indians The President, you yourself understand, has no power to amend the bill, but he has sole power to appoint the Commission as directed in the bill.

If you still think it worth while to make another effort to get the amendment in the bill final the way you want it to, you might write Hon. James Sherman, Chairman House Com. on Indian affairs, and it is possible it might reach him before the Conferees agree on the bill

These doubtless was a time when more dishonest frauds in the treatment of the Indians, but I believe there never was a time when more fearless (& many wicked things were being done. in U.S. Senate

Washington
Jan 13, 1902

Dear Mrs. Haines:

Thanks for yours of the 7th and card from [illegible]. I have received the papers as to make a article, of which you may have your choice — one on the Mrs Hemans thing the other on the Authority of the Hemans. Probably you will prefer the last paper. I am sending you one of the detail — also I mean to send you copy of the bill as it will be if fall into your hands.

Yours truly

C. Hart Merriam

Mrs. H. W. Haines
Shelbey, Ky.

P.S. Have sent for Miss Jeffries copy of the bill & letter to Mrs Hemans with the bill in it and the letter of article in the Mission Bulletin

1919 - 16 St.
Washington
April 12, 1902

My dear Mr. Lefler:

Many thanks for the helpful proofs of your Ancient basket, which are returned herewith in compliance with your request.

I do not like to say just what plate I shall want to use, but I particularly want to include on the same pl. 4, and should like also 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

How long before your paper will be out? I want to refer to it of course. If I write the article as I want it will be necessary of course for me to examine the baskets themselves much more critically than heretofore. Yours sincerely, Mark Raymond

Mr. George W. Lefler,
Chief Assistant,
Nat'l. Mus.

Washington
April 14, 1902

Mr. Alden Sampson
Secy. Essex Fox & Gun Club
Bloomfield, N.J.

Dear Sir:

Concerning the nomination of James Kibbe for membership in the Club, I want to say that Mr. Kibbe strikes me as the kind of man the Club wants and needs. While it is true that he has killed some big game there is no doubt necessary, it should be said that his specimens, particularly the big bears, have been made available for scientific study and have been the means of materially increasing our knowledge.

He has also rendered important service in securing protection for Alaska game.

Respt. C. Hart Merriam.

1919 - 16th St.,
Washington
April 20.1902.

My dear Roosevelt:

The last Outlook contains Indian Commissioner Jones' reply to Kennan. Whether or not you have read it you will I am sure allow me to call your attention to a few points in connection therewith.

1. To the fact that a large part of the article consists of a statement of reasons for desiring to rent grazing lands on the reservation, which reasons, even if correctly stated (which they are not), have no weight unless it is held that the reasons for committing an unlawful act constitute justification for that act.

2. To his admission that his flagrant violation of law was perpetrated in conformity with the Jesuit principle that 'the end justifies the means'. Is this intended also to explain the lie he told the Senate Committee?

3. To his threat that "the same action will be taken with reference to other reservations whenever it is ascertained that the same conditions exist".

4. To his publication of the signed agreement with the Indians as if it were the whole agreement, suppressing the important fact, well known to him and admitted before the Senate Committee by the Agent Bingenheimer, that this was only a part of the agreement.

In short, the reply of Commissioner Jones teems with untruths, half-truths, and truths stated in such manner as to mislead. I will not take up your time with further details but will merely remark that in Indian Commissioner Jones we have an officer of the Government in a position of grave responsibility who has deliberately lied to the

Senate Committee on Indian Affairs (a matter of record, which he does not deny); who has deliberately published an incomplete, misleading and therefore false account of an agreement with the Standing Rock Indians; who leased lands belonging to these Indians in violation of an unwritten but no less binding clause of this agreement; who violated the law by threatening the 'permit system' when the consent of the Indians required by law had been refused; who justifies his violation of law on the astounding ground that the end justifies the means; and who through the public press threatens to continue to violate the law if similar cases arise.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

The Honorable
Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States.

1919-16th St. Washington
May 1, 1902

My dear Mrs. Earll:

In the very near future I expect to receive from the District the money due the Malcolm syndicate for land condemned & confiscated for the 16th St. extension. I want to pay your share as soon as possible, but before doing this must know your legal status with respect to Mr Earll's estate. Did he leave a Will, and if so was anything left to you outright or are you guardian for your children, or what?

Probably the better way would be for you to bring the necessary papers and call at my house (1919 16th St.) some afternoon — after 4 o'clock. If you will telephone me at my office in Dep't of Agriculture we can make a definite appointment.

Yours truly

C. Hart Merriam, Director

Mrs. R. Edward Earll
Chevy Chase, Md.

Washington
May 2, 1902

My dear Dr. Pritchett:

Very many thanks for your cordial congratulations on my election to the National Academy. While I have never been an Academy man like I am of course glad to be a member. But I prize much more highly letters from such men as you who are generous enough to feel that the work I have done entitles me to this position.

Mrs. Harriman and I wish you could manage to give us an evening sometime when in Washington.

With kindest regards

Yours truly
E. Hart Harriman.

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett

1919-16 St.
Washington
May 3, 1902.

Collector of Taxes, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is my check for $18.15 in payt. of accompanying tax bills for 2d half 1902.

H.W. Dunham, Rosemont $4.63
Gordon Merriam, Trustee, Meridian Hill (Block 19 lots 19+20) 13.52 $18.15

Kindly send receipt to above address.

Resp.

C. Hart Merriam.

Washington
May 3, 1902

Mrs. R. Edward Earll:

I have just paid your half of tax for 2d half of year ending June 30, 1902, on Erie St. lots 19 and 20, Block 10, Meridian Hill Subd, amounting to $6.75.

When you call I shall be glad to talk with you about this property. If you have any papers bearing on Mrs. Earll's share of ownership in the 16th St. extended property concerning which I wrote you a day or two ago, please bring them along when you come.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam.
Trustee

(Mrs. R. Edward Earll.
Chevy Chase, Md.

Washington
May 5, 1902

My dear Mr Rathbun:

The District of Columbia has paid me $19,430.70 for lot 6 & part of lot 5, Block 20, Meridian Hill, confiscated for the widening of 16th St. Out of this money I have paid the May taxes on these two lots ($25.21), the lawyer's fees ($219.21, and typewriting rebate ($4.50), leaving a balance due the Syndicate of $19,185.08 which I am anxious to get rid of.

But thus far I have been unable to find any paper stating what the shares are and what their respective shares are.

Can you help me?

212

Washington
May 7, 1902

My dear Judge Townsend:

Your letter came several days ago but the additional statement Mr. Beckett was going to send as to amt. of annuities he has not yet received. Without waiting longer for this, I wish to say that I am glad a prospect of settlement is in the air, and that I am likely to agree to anything the rest of you say is a go.

It seems to me we will have to do one of two things: either buy & sell among ourselves, or sell at public auction. And as to choice: that we must either buy her an annuity, or the party purchasing the estate must guarantee her the sum of $1000 per year for life. This, it seems to me, could be done easiest by putting the Chapel St. store in trust of a trust company for her life, the trust co. to pay her the $1000 annually & pay over the balance after deducting taxes, repairs & commissions.

How much of the cash in bank is due Mrs. Hoisington? Please let me know if you have any other plans as Saturday is near at hand.

I shall write Mrs. Hoisington by this mail, & if she is willing to accept, I shall then call on her & ascertain if this settlement is satisfactory.

Mrs. Chapman tells me to remember her kindest regards to you & Mrs. Townsend, & if she does not hear from you within the next week she will write to you.

Very truly yours,
C. Burt Chapman.

Hon. Richard Townsend,
Senate, U.S.

It is hard for me to get away now, but I shall of course run up for a day if you arrange details for a sale, as this thing will be best to come off.

Wouldn't it be best to draw up a written agreement as to form of sale for all three interests to sign in advance, so there will be no backing & filling when we get together?

Will Kimball, afraid, in case he buys, to give security for annual freight to Omaha? If not, I don't see how the Court could let us sell.

Yours &c
C. Mott Thurman -

Washington
May 8, 1902

My dear Miss Cummings:

Pardon me for troubling you again, but I want to ask if you can tell me about when your bill is likely to be ready? And also whether you will have more plates than the three or four you originally sent? And if so, how many?

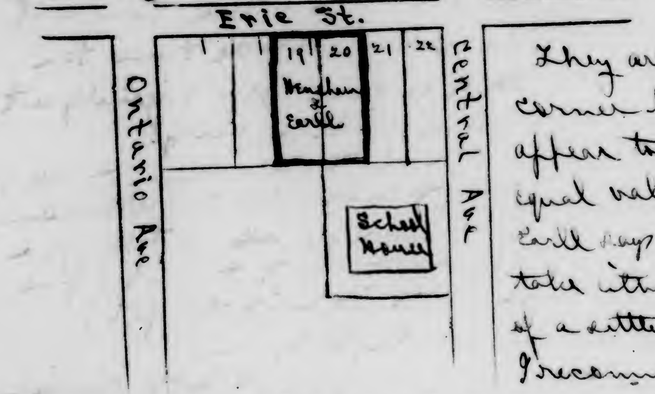
The point I am driving at is this: will it be possible to put the column your father goes into in type before I go west about the end of June, or must it wait till fall?

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam

Washington
May 8, 1902

Dear Henshaw:

Mrs. Ezell & brother are very anxious to have an immediate division of the Erie St. property you & Mrs. Ezell now hold in common, as they want to build at once. The property consists of 2 lots (each 50×150) on south side Erie St., designated as lots 19 & 20 Block 10, Meridian Hill, as shown below.



They are not corner lots and appear to me of equal value. Mrs Ezell says she will take either for sake of a settlement. I recommend that you let her have lot 20, which is next against the school lot (as shown above). The school was built some years ago & is of brick.

In inquiring for the Deed of Trust (which legally belongs in my hands) Mrs Carll says she has never had it but that you have it. Please take steps to put me in possession of it at earliest possible moment. If this transaction is to be closed before I get West for the summer time is not a moment to be lost.

The Carlls tell me they intend to put up on their 50 ft. front 2 brick houses to cost at least $6,000. I feel that this is all right.

In case you are looking for investments let I wd call your attention to the Wash'n Sanitary Improvement Co. of which Lieut Gen. Sternberg, Dr. Kober, S. R. Gilbert, Warren Baker & others are Directors. They have put up a lot of small brick houses for two, four & have always a long waiting list. They pay 5% int.

Welcott has put up 2 big flats which pay 6% to stockholders & as much more to a sinking fund. He is about to start another to be known as the Ontario Co. of which a circular goes herewith. This last is to go up on Lanier Heights near Warren Gould's house.

Yours
C. Hart Merriam

Henry W. Henshaw, Hilo, Hawaii

Washington
May 8, 1902

Dear Henshaw:

At last the 16th St. extension matter has been settled and I have rec'd. the money and deposited your share in Nat. Metropolitan Bank. The total rec'd. for all of lot 6 & west of lot 5, Block 20, Meridian Hill, was $19,450.70

Deducting lawyers fees ($219.34), taxes, release &c (in all $245.62) leaves a clear balance of $19,185.08 of which your one third (1/3) share is $6,395.03. From your share I have deducted $145. for back & forward taxes (will send detailed statement later) leaving you a balance of $6,250.03 which I have deposited to your credit in National Metropolitan Bank of this city today. Later I will send you a document for receipt, as your absence prevents your promptly signing a common receipt & release to me (with the others) and puts me in a somewhat awkward position.

Very truly yours
C. Hart Merriam

Henry W. Henshaw
Hilo, Hawaii

I congratulate you on this success.

1919-16 St. Washington, D.C.
May 12, 1902.

Mr. J. Earl Hulbert
366 West Delaware Ave.
Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Sir:

Your time is up. The taxes on our Ferry St. property must be paid and the land redeemed without further delay. Do not forget that I have your receipt to my father for ten money to pay three taxes, dated Aug. 25, 1899. I will give you one week from date in which to place in my hands redemption receipts in full.

Resp.
C. Hart Merriam

1919-16th St.
Washington, D.C.
May 18, 1902

Mr. Frank M. Comet
324. 5th Ave., New York

My dear Sir:

Pardon my delay in acknowledging your last favor in which you said I might keep the two Navaja Reservation baskets longer and that you would sell the two for $25. I took them to the Museum and Prof. Mason said he would be glad to purchase them for the Museum. So you will do better than further direct on the subject.

I enclose a print from an Exchange plate of two Navajo. It is not exactly a success but shows the two colors in the squares.

Thanking you for your courtesy, and hoping to some day have the pleasure of showing you my basket collection,

Yours truly

C. Hart Merriam.

1919-16th St.
Washington
May 20, 1902.

My dear Mr. Lanier:

Herewith I hand you copy and illustrations for 3 Indian articles:

The Mono Paiute Indians (figs. 1a-15a)
Basketry among the Mono Paiutes (figs. 1-24+)
Interesting Indian Baskets (figs. 1a-16b).

If you wish to use any of these, take your choice and return the others as early as convenient. Pressure of other work has kept me from finishing them till now. I can't think of a good title for the one on Interesting Baskets. Can you suggest one?

In case you use any of these articles please have the same copyrighted in my name, as I hope to use the material & illustrations later in book form.

In case some of the photos are not good enough I can probably replace them by letter in a few days. Shall be glad of any suggestions

Very truly yrs
C. Hart Merriam

Mr. H. W. Lanier
Doubleday, Page & Co.
New York

1919- 16 Lt. Washington
May 21, 1902.

Mr. J. Earl Hulbert
Buffalo, N.Y.
Dear Sir:

Your letter of yesterday, enclosing tax redemption certificate for Ferry St. lot belonging to my brother's Estate, arrived today, for which I am very much obliged. I am obliged also for the clipping relating to proposed new site for the Post House.

Resp.
C. Matt Murnan -

Washington
May 23, 1902

Dear Mr Lanier:

Thanks for yours of yesterday, with the Moore article. So you are going to keep both of the Beckett papers. All right, then more the merrier! In a few days I will send you better photos of one or two of the brackets, of which I am making new negatives. I will make new negatives of any that are not satisfactory if you will let me know which they are.

As to fight. You are the judge. Send what you think they are worth.

Yours truly
C. Matt Brennan.

Mr. H. W. Lanier,
Doubleday Page & Co.
New York.

1919 - 16 ~~St~~.
Washington
May 27, 1902

My dear Mr. Whitney:

Here is a little article on the Mesa Pointe Indians. It may not be in your line. If not, kindly return as early as may be.

Very truly yours,
C. H. ~~St~~ Merriam

Capt. W. L. Whitney, U.S.A.
Fort Custer

June 2, 1902.

Arthur Goodrich, Esq.,
Doubleday, Page & Co..
34 Union Square, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Since the receipt of your second letter, in which you explain that you are seeking photographs of Southern California, I have gone over our books containing this material. We really have very few good photographs of any part of Southern California. I am sending you by this mail prints of the best of those I took last summer on Smith Mountain (otherwise known as Polomar), one of San Jacinto, from near the Indian settlement of Saboba, and two of a huge live oak from which Twin Oaks Valley in San Diego County takes its name. I fear none of these will be of use to you.

I imagine that the photographs Mr. Page has in mind are not from Southern California at all but from the Middle and Northern Sierra. Of these we have several hundred, among them some that are really very fine. If you thought it worth while to come on here I should be glad to have you look over our series of photograph albums containing several thousand prints.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

Palomar is the great mountain
camping ground in Southern Calif.
& is resorted by stages from Escondido & Fallbrooks.

Washington
June 2, 1902

My dear Judge:

A short time ago Mr. Willett made me that the Kimballs had broken off relations so that the Safest per cattle went [illegible] as far away as ever — too bad. He told me also that the $600. charges as Executor & Trustee was allowed. I am very glad of this and trust that after deducting Smith's percentage and your share you will send me the remnant.

"I am [illegible] thankfully received."

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam

Palomar.
Judge W. K. Townsend
New Haven, Conn

1919-16th St.
Washington
June 1, 1912

Dear Mr Page:

Your letter and the 2d one from Mr Goodrich explaining the matter of the Santiam-Calif. photos and I am writing Mr. Goodrich about the same.

Meantime I am sending you a brief paper on the Tuolumne country, in the high Sierra, accompanied by a batch of photos. If these are not available kindly return as early as may be.

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam

Walter H. Page Esq.
Doubleday, Page & Co.

Washington
June 2, 1912

My dear Mr Laney:

Meantime I am sending you new photographs of two of the Kaibab ceremonial baskets to replace the photos of the same baskets in the article on Basketry and of the Hopi Points, now in your hands. If you will kindly give these the same numbers that are on the others I shall be obliged. When you will like the general effect of these new photos — as to background, lighting &c.

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam

PS. I do not remember if either of the basket photos are unsatisfactory. If you will let me know if any are poor I will make new ones in a few days.

Mr. H. W. Laney
Doubleday, Page & Co.

Confidential.

Washington, D. C.,
June 6, 1902.

Dear Bangs:

In connection with the unparallelled opportunities for original research work to be provided by the Carnegie Institution, it has occurred to me that it might be possible to secure a grant for conducting a biological survey of Central and South America, with special reference to the terrestrial vertebrates, and trees and shrubs. I have thought the matter over a good deal and am on the point of putting in an application for assistance. Whether or not any attention is paid to it remains to be seen. At the outset, however, I should like very much to have your views on the subject, and if you agree with me, I should like your active cooperation throughout.

My plan is to ask for personal directive supervision of the work, serving in this capacity without compensation (continuing, of course, my present position in the Biological Survey). I should ask that Nelson and yourself be designated as my principal assistants to have immediate personal charge of the work, and that you and Nelson divide the field between you. I should ask that you be paid salaries of not less than $2,500, that all your travelling and field expenses be paid, and that several trained field collectors be employed.

The work would require, of course, a number of years,

Mr. O. B.--2.

possibly a lifetime. In the elaboration of results, you and Nelson and I can easily agree upon a division of the field which will give each his hands full for many years to come.

I have talked the matter over informally with the Secretary of the Executive Committee, and should like to put in a formal application at once. I shall be greatly obliged, therefore, for an immediate reply.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

Mr. Outram Bangs,
240 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Washington, D. C.,
June 6, 1902.

My dear Mr. Holt:

In reply to your letter of May 28, I regret to say that my time for the next year or two is so engaged that I would not care to undertake any additional work. It is possible that Mr. F. A. Lucas of the National Museum, who has attained some success as a popular writer on Natural History, and at the same time is himself a well-grounded naturalist, might be willing to lend a hand in the preparation of such books as you have in mind.

Thanking you for considering me in connection with the matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Mr. Henry Holt,
29 West 23rd Street,
New York.

Washington, D. C.,
June 6, 1902.

My dear Osborn:

Since the first meeting of our Committee, I have given much thought to the matter of the Carnegie Institution, and have come to feel more and more strongly that we should, from the start, oppose the policy of dropping crumbs into the mouths of hungry individuals and institutions, but should plan to lay out and carry on worthy investigations without reference to other organizations. This I have set forth in the accompanying comment on the revised draft of the Committee's Report, which you sent me on May 27.

With respect to the proposed laboratory, or experiment station, which it is suggested be placed in charge of Professor Davenport, would it not be well to ask for a joint conference with the Committee on Mathematics and Astronomy? Is it not true that in late years Professor Davenport's work has become so mathematical that it is entirely beyond the comprehension of ordinary non-astronomical zoologists? Descending to a detail, Professor Davenport in his letter of May 8 expressly asks: "Does morphological adaptation precede or follow change of habitat?" Is this not a good deal like asking whether the sun moves around the earth, or the earth around the sun?

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Prof. Henry F. Osborn,
Columbia University,
New York.

Washington, D. C.,
June 7, 1902.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn,
Chairman, Advisory Committee on Zoology,
Carnegie Institution.

My dear Professor Osborn:

The revised draft of the Report of the Committee on Zoology, which you were kind enough to send me on May 27, came duly, and has been read several times.

While in accord with much of the report, I find myself more and more opposed to the plan of scattering the work and funds of the Institution. I am opposed, therefore, to the first of the general principles stated, and, for the same reason, I object to the first and second lines of the fifth clause. It seems to me that, as a rule, existing institutions should be allowed to continue their work without aid or interference from the Carnegie Institution.

I am in hearty accord with the principle that the Institution should on no account duplicate work that is being well done by other organizations or individuals. In my judgment, the Committee should decide upon the important lines of research and suggest the men best qualified to take charge of the investigations; the Institution should provide the means and exercise a general supervision of the work without regard

to other organizations.

The Carnegie Institution, by reason of the magnificence of its endowment, the noble aims of its founder, the high character of its trustees, and the immeasurable benefits to mankind that will follow its efforts in widening the field of knowledge, is destined to become the most important institution the world has ever seen. Its affairs should therefore be conducted from the first with an appreciative sense of the dignity, unity of purpose, and continuity of effort essential in an organization which means so much for human progress. Its strength and influence should not be weakened by diluting and scattering its resources, but husbanded for uses in keeping with the promise and scope of the institution. It is quite conceivable that its rich endowment might be so distributed as to partake of the nature of charities to individuals and institutions.

For some time I shared the views expressed in the Committee's Report, but have gradually come to change my position in this matter. I am now fully convinced that the Carnegie Institution should carry on its own work, under its own name, and should publish the results in its own series of publications.

Under the head of Article VI, on Publication, it is

stated: "The Committee is of opinion that several of the above applications, together with a number of minor applications included in the general list, might more properly be provided for by the U. S. Fish Commission, the U. S. National Museum, the Boston Society of Natural History, the National Academy of Sciences, and other institutions." In this I must also non-concur. It seems to me that the Carnegie Institution can hardly afford to put itself in the attitude of dictating to other organizations, much less to bureaus of the general government, as to what these organizations and bureaus shall or shall not publish. Furthermore, it is well known that no department of the National government is in a position to publish papers in satisfactory, or even in permanent form.

The report states that zoological monographs, especially of our coast fauna, treated from the anatomical, embryological, and biological standpoints, are of great importance. I concur in this recommendation, but fail to see why zoological monographs should be restricted to our coast fauna, or, in fact, to coast faunas in general, or why groups should be treated solely from the anatomical, embryological, and biological standpoints. I would suggest the addition of a clause to the effect that the Committee recommend the preparation and publication of systematic monographs of groups in Zoology. I would

Prof. H. F. O.--4.

like also to suggest the addition of another clause, recommending broad studies of faunal areas, and, in general, comprehensive studies of the geographic distribution of life.

With respect to the proposition of Professor Davenport for the establishment and maintenance of a Zoological Experiment Station for the study of Evolution, it seems to me that the Committee ought not to act hastily. The general proposition is, of course, a worthy one. But many questions arise as to methods and administration. For instance, is it perfectly clear that the intended investigations should be conducted exclusively in a single laboratory by the sea, as recommended, or might they not better be divided and carried on at different places, partly, perhaps, in cooperation with existing Zoological Parks? Is this not one of the cases where it is almost impossible to formulate a detailed plan in advance, but wiser to move slowly and build as experience and opportunity dictate?

I shall be very glad to meet with the Committee at any time before June 20, shortly after which date I leave for the West. Regretting that I can not concur more fully in the second draft of the Committee's Report, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D.C.
June 8,1902.

My dear Professor Agassiz:

Since the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Zoology of the Carnegie Institution, which you and I attended at the time of the meeting of the National Academy, I have given the subject a good deal of thought and have changed my point of view with reference to the policy of scattering the funds of the Institution in aiding existing organizations.

A few days ago Osborn sent me a revised draft of the Committee's report, to which I have today replied. I take the liberty of inclosing herewith a copy of my reply, so that you may know exactly how the matter strikes me. I venture to hope that you have come to essentially the same conclusions.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Prof. Alexander Agassiz,
Museum of Comparative Zoology,
Cambridge, Mass.

1919--16th St.,Washington
June 8, 1902.

My dear Miss Tarbell:

A year or two ago you were kind enough to ask me to remember McClure in case I ever attempted anything that might be available for magazine use. Acting on this suggestion, I am sending you herewith a description of one of the choicest camping places in the High Sierra. As you know, I am no writer, but I have a lot of fine photographs of western scenery and have picked out a few and written a handful of text to go with them. If not available for McClure will you kindly return?

With best wishes, very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Miss Ida M. Tarbell,
The S.S.McClure Co.,
141 East 25th St., New York.

GLORIES OF THE TUOLUMNE[1]

By C. Hart Merriam

(With photographs by the author).

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The High Sierra of California and the Cascade and Olympic ranges of Oregon and Washington are famous for thier glaciers, the magnificence of their forests, the purity of the air and water, and the diversity and grandeur of the scenery. They abound in flowery meadows, sparkling streams, yawning canyons, towering cliffs and lofty snow-marbled peaks, and provide endless series of camping trips as wild and inspiring as any in the world. They have been exploited in a modest way by the annual outings and publications of the 'Mazamas' of Oregon and the 'Sierra Club' of California; and John Muir has sounded their praises in charming prose-poems; but it will be many years before their wonders and delights are generally known.

The Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range form together a broad belt a thousand miles in length. The forests of this belt have been often visited by disastrous fires, and twice invaded by other destroying agencies: first by volcanoes, for in northern California trunks of standing trees may still be seen whose charred bases are buried in lava; and later by consuming hordes of sheep--'horned locusts' as Muir calls them--which next to forest fires are the great destroyers of mountain vegetation.

The sheep men drove their flocks into the mountain fastnesses and kept them there until the carpet of vegetation under the pines and

[1] Pronounced Tu-ol'um-my.

firs, and the beautiful flower gardens and meadows of the high peaks were destroyed. Hundreds if not thousands of square miles of small plants were devoured and trampled under foot until naught remained but bare dusty ground, foul with the all-pervading odor of sheep. Nature's teeming gardens were transformed into deserts. Over extensive areas the rich mountain flora was wiped out of existence; the ground and bush nesting birds were driven away; multitudes of small animals, dependent on the cover of foliage for food and protection were left to die or to be killed by their enemies; the blue grouse and mountain quail were well-nigh exterminated, and even the deer were forced to seek other pastures. The rains and melting snows, no longer impeded by the surface vegetation, rushed down the barren slopes in destructive floods and the summer flow of streams was greatly lessened. But before it was quite too late, Congress in its wisdom interposed, created a few grand National Parks, empowered the President to set aside as 'Forest Reserves' areas which should forever remain a glorious heritage to the American people.

In parts of Oregon and Washington the sheep men still have the upper hand and forest reserves are leased to the destroyers; but in California public sentiment decreed that the sheep must go and for several years they have been kept out of the reserves. The effect has been magical. The nooks and corners not reached by the sheep served as reservoirs to replenish the waste places, and in a surprisingly short time the fertile seeds with which bountiful nature ever sows the ready soil began to take root and grow, and now many of the once barren slopes and meadows are again clad in verdure and dotted

with gaily colored flowers; the songs of birds once more greet the ear, and the bounding deer again enlivens the forest. The time necessary to reclothe the slopes depends on the extent of the destruction and nature and condition of the soil. On dry ground recovery is slow; on moist, comparatively rapid. In Tuolumne Meadows, after seven or eight years of freedom from sheep, the restoration is so complete the ordinary observer sees little to remind him of the past.

The fountains of the Tuolumne spring from the heart of the High Sierra--from the glaciers and melting snows of Mounts Lyell, Dana, and Gibbs--and quickly find their way to lower levels, babbling under mossy banks, cascading in rocky channels, gliding over ice-polished granite, and flowing swiftly through pine forests and grassy flower-decked meadows. After quitting the meadows, the river plunges into the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, but first, as if in preparation, bumps and tumbles over a broad dam of rock, and loiters through a final meadow. Then, gathering itself for the long struggle, it rushes madly down rocky declivities to leap headlong over a granite cliff that marks the beginning of the canyon--a canyon so deep, so rugged, so difficult that few save its original explorers, John Muir and Galen Clark, have had the strength and courage to compass it. Twice in its course of 30 or 40 miles the walls spread apart, the narrow, steep and rock-choked bottom broadens to a nearly level plain and the river regains its composure. The uppermost of these walled-in valleys long ago christened by Muir the 'Tuolumne Yosemite', is near the head of the canyon. Its flat bottom a mile in length is covered with aspens and lodge-pole pines, many of whose trunks are scarred by the

claw-marks of bears, who here reign undisturbed. The next broadening, known as Hetch-Hetchy Valley, is many miles below and of much larger size, its flat grassy bottom measuring about four miles in length. Like the real Yosemite, both of these are the work of ice and both are shut in by imposing walls and cliffs.

Tuolumne Meadows is an ideal camping ground. It consists of a series of narrow park-like openings stretching for more than a dozen miles along the banks of Lyell Fork and the Upper Tuolumne, bordered and interrupted by ridges of granite and forests of pine, and surrounded by some of the noblest peaks and domes in the Sierra. Among its small attractions are springs of delicious effervescing water, a pure invigorating atmosphere, and an endless profusion of lovely mountain flowers that change from week to week with the advancing season. No other spot in the United States offers so many attractions, accessible in a day's tramp or horseback ride from a single base camp. From these meadows as a center one may visit in succession Mt.Dana, Mt. Gibbs, Mt.Lyell, Mt.Conness, Unicorn Peak and Lake, Cathedral Peak and Lakes, Tioga and Saddleback Lakes, Lake Tenaya, Mono Pass and Bloody Canyon, the Canyon of the Tuolumne, the glaciers of McClure, Lyell, Dana, and Conness, and mountain meadows and alpine lakes by the score. While in all of these excursions the complete round trip can be made in a day, it is usually better to camp out one night and have plenty of time for exploration.

Tioga Lake is an excellent place for a side camp while exploring Mt.Dana and the wild country to the north. It abounds in large trout which, singular to relate, are easily caught. Within reach are Saddleback Lake, Dore Cliffs, the heads of Lundy and Leevining canyons,

and the great glacial amphitheaters on the east and north of Conness. Mount Dana is easily climbed and from its summit ones looks down on Mono Lake and Craters and out over the great desert. Mono Lake, in the land of the Paiute Indians, may be reached in a single day, either on horseback or afoot. The way lies over the pass of the same name and down an exciting trail through Bloody Canyon to the edge of the desert.

The glaciers of Lyell and McClure are the goal of many who visit the Tuolumne. Those who make this climb usually camp at the head of Lyell meadows the night before in order to be on the ground fresh for an early start. The outlook from the summit includes the broad basins of the Merced and the Tuolumne, with their encircling peaks, many of which exceed 13000 feet in altitude.

The most accessible of the glacier-bearing peaks, and the one which best repays a visit, is Conness. The Coast Survey once had a triangulation station on its tower-like summit and built a saddle trail nearly to the top. This trail abounds in telling views and reached the crest of a high cliff at a point directly above the double glacier; the climb thence to the summit leads first across a huge bank of snow and then up a steep trail so narrow that a misstep to the right or the left would land one a couple thousand feet below. In one place a short rope is necessary, but unless the wind blows hard the way is not dangerous. From the top one looks off on a wilderness of gray peaks and domes, rising like islands from a sea of dark pine forests and stretching away as far as the eye can reach. Such panoramas are exhilirating to behold; they stir the emotions and stimulate the imagination, but they cannot be described. The highest

point on the horizon is Ritter, 20 miles to the southeast, from which an apparently continuous snowy ridge leads westerly to Lyell, Unicorn, and Cathedral Peaks and then drops into a deep gorge where a gleam of silver marks Tenaya Lake. To the north, just below the glacier, is a desolate and barren basin, dotted with many lakelets, some of which, as late as the end of August, were still nearly full of solid ice. The place has a raw unfinished look, for since the glacier retreated nature has not had time to give it the final touches.

Mt. Conness is only a skeleton. Looking down from shattered pinnacles of what is now its highest summit one sees in the narrow crests of winding cliffs the the uncovered ribs of its former greatness, and is able to trace the paths of the glaciers that carved their way to its very heart and carried millions of tons of rock into the valleys below; and it requires little effort of the imagination to reconstruct the once vast mountain of which the present peak is only a remnant of a single spur.

Among the most charming of the shorter trips from Tuolumne meadows are those to Lake Tenaya and the Cathedral Lakes, whose basins, scooped by glaciers out of the solid rock, are set in unusually picturesque surroundings. Here gray cold slopes of avalanche-swept granite alternate with yellow-green meadows and dark green bits of forest. The meadows and lake margins are sprinkled with blue asters and gentians, red penstamons, purple shooting stars, the yellow mimulus, the pretty pink blossoms of the alpine laurel, and a host of others. Lower Cathedral Lake, more than 9000 feet above the sea, is partly bordered by dwarf alpine hemlocks beneath whose drooping branches are rich beds of ledum and red heather and scattered tufts of the delicate white-belled cassiope.

Another day's ride or walk from the Tuolumne brings one, by either of two trails, to famed Yosemite. And let it be known that these trails are among the most refreshing in the Sierra, traversing flowery glacial meadows, winding among alpine lakes, skirting granite domes and towering pinnacles, and commanding by far the most comprehensive and inspiring approaches to the grand chasm. Those who follow the beaten paths visit the Yosemite from below and see it as a thing by itself; they are driven in through a dense forest and unloaded as it were in the bottom of a box from which they cannot see out. Those who climb down into in from above tread the very path of the great glacier which made Yosemite what it is; they see it in its true relations and proportions--as part of a glorious array of peaks and domes and canyons carved by the ice of bygone days and beautified by the flowers and trees that Dame Nature has planted on favored spots.

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1902.

Mr. Charles I. Rice,
Station A,
Worcester, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I am obliged for your letter of the 1st instant in reply to mine respecting your goat photographs. In the case of photographs of animals, I usually pay about two dollars for the privilege of reproduction. Inasmuch, however, as the Mountain Goat is a rather rare animal, I should be willing to pay four dollars for the right of reproduction of the photograph with the head turned back, you to retain right to sell photographs, prints, or enlargements, not for reproduction.

The publications of the Biological Survey consist of two series: Technical publications on mammals, and popular bulletins mainly on the food habits of birds. If you are interested in the latter, I shall be very glad to send you those that still remain for distribution, and will have your name listed to receive future numbers as issued.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

1909-16Ch.
Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1902.

Editor, Outlook,
New York.

Dear Sir:

Replying more fully to your telegram, to which I have just wired a brief answer, I would state that the report to which you refer [redacted] if I am correctly informed, to a specific case of alleged dishonesty in connection with the Leases. Proof was lacking to substantiate the charge, hence the report resulted in exoneration. It may be added that no one ever supposed for a moment that the Senate Committee would think of submitting any other kind of report. I have nothing worth reporting, but when Kennon returns will have certain documents of interest to him, and from which he may glean items of importance.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Copy of Indian
will go to you in
this mail

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1902.

Dear Grinnell:

Very many thanks for the documents which you kindly sent me a few days ago. Kennan has not yet returned from Martinique, but will probably be back in a few days. As soon as he does, I will do as you have requested.

You and McLaughlin certainly deserve the utmost credit for the excellent piece of work you did. Evidently, the conditions were very trying, and you are to be congratulated on having exercised sufficient patience to arrange so satisfactory a compromise.

I expect to get away for the West the latter part of June, and am likely to be gone until the first of October. Should you have anything to communicate, you can write me at the Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

With kind regards and congratulations on the result of your trip, I am,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Dr. Geo. Bird Grinnell
Darlington, Oklahoma.

PLAN FOR A BIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA.

By C. Hart Merriam.

Washington, D. C.,
June 13, 1902.

To The President of the Carnegie Institution,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to propose a plan, and ask a grant for carrying on, a Biological Survey of Central and South America, with special reference to the terrestrial vertebrate fauna and the woody plants (particularly trees and shrubs), these types having proved the most useful in the study of geographic distribution.

THE FIELD.-- While sporadic collections have been made in many parts of Central and South America, no consecutive systematic studies of the faunal areas have been attempted. It is probable that a biological survey of the kind here outlined would result not only in the discovery of a large number of genera and several thousand species new to science, but also in the accurate outlining of the life areas of the region, and in the acquisition of material which would admit of comprehensive studies as to the origin and relationships of the South American faunas.

THE PLAN.-- The plan contemplates the collection of material and the elaboration of results. This means the employ-

ment of a corps of competent trained field naturalists and the conduct of field expeditions in unknown and little known regions for a number of years. It is expected that the principal assistants would give part of their time to the personal direction of work in the field and part to the elaboration of results. The specimens collected, together with full field notes relating to the same, would be shipped to the central office for study.

Since most of the type specimens of the known Central and South American species are in foreign museums, it would be necessary for those in charge of the work to visit these museums in order to ascertain just what these species are. An effort would be made to duplicate these types in order that we might have in this country the necessary units for comparison.

METHODS.-- The methods recommended are those of the Biological Survey of North America, of which your petitioner was the organizer and of which he has had continuous charge for the past 14 years. These methods, stated briefly, consist in the study of faunas and the collection of specimens in the field, followed by the elaboration of results. The field expeditions, which have now covered most of North America from southern Mexico to Hudson Bay, Great Slave Lake and various parts of Alaska, are in charge of trained field naturalists who note the changes in passing from one faunal belt or area to another, establish points along their boundaries, and make collections of the characteristic species. The parties are small and compact, usually con-

sisting of 3 men—the assistant in charge, a competent field collector, and a man who acts as cook and packer (or boatman). They travel by wagon, pack outfit, or boat, according to the requirements of the country. Experience has shown that a given number of men accomplish vastly more work when divided into small parties than when united in large parties.

PERSONNEL.-- Should the project receive favorable consideration, I should be glad to be given general directive supervision of the work, in which my services would be tendered free of compensation, and I should ask for two principal assistants who would have immediate charge of the details. The persons recommended to fill these important positions are E. W. Nelson, at present Field Naturalist, U. S. Biological Survey, and Outram Bangs, Curator of Mammals, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Nelson is one of the ablest, most experienced and best known field naturalists in the world, a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union and a recognized authority on Mammals and Birds. Some years ago he spent 5 years in Alaska as a result of which he published a volume on the Eskimo and another on the Natural History. In 1890-1891 he was a member of the Death Valley Expedition. From 1891 to the present time, (12 years) he has had immediate personal charge (under the U. S. Biological Survey) of the Biological Survey of Mexico, where he and his assistant have collected about 25,000 specimens of birds

and mammals, including several hundred new species, and about 20 new genera. He has himself described the new birds, and has published an important Revision of the Squirrels.

Mr. Bangs is a man of independent means, and for years has employed field collectors at his own personal expense. He has sent collectors to Florida and other parts of the United States, to Newfoundland and Labrador, and to Central and South America, and has published important papers on the mamals and birds of all these regions. Like Mr. Nelson he is a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union and a recognized authority on mamals and birds. He is young, of marked vigor, enthusiasm and physical power, and is just the man to accomplish splendid results in an undertaking of this kind.

DATE OF BEGINNING.-- As the preliminary arrangements would take some time, it is recommended that a definite answer be given as early as practicable, and if favorable, that the initial appropriation be made available in ~~January~~ September, 1903.

THE COST.-- As it is impossible to obtain at the outset a sufficient number of competent trained field naturalists, it is recommended that the work be begun with a rather small grant, and that thereafter the annual appropriation be increased in accordance with the following estimates:

Estimate for fall of 1903 3,000.

Estimate for First Year.

Salaries of 2 Chief Assistants, at $3,000	$6,000
Salaries of 2 Field Collectors, at $1,500	3,000
Salaries of 2 Field Collectors, at $1,200	2,400
Field Expenses, including transportation, subsistence, collecting outfit and materials	5,000
Transportation charges on specimens to the United States	500
Salary of Stenographer and Clerk	1,000
Cases for Specimens	500
TOTAL	$18,400

Estimate for Second Year.

Same as for first year with following additions:

1 Chief Botanist (or dendrologist)	$3,000
1 Assistant Botanist	1,500
Travelling and field expenses of botanists	2,000
1 Field Naturalist, at $2,000,	2,000
1 Preparator at Central Office,	1,200
Expenses at Central Office and other miscellaneous expenses,	300
Visits to foreign museums to examine type specimens from South & Central America	500
1 Administrative Assistant at Central Office	2,000
TOTAL for 2nd year	$30,900

It is recommended that after the second year an annual increase of 10 per cent on this amount be provided.

No estimate for illustrations and reports is here made as it is supposed that these will come under the general provision for publications.

GENERAL REMARKS.-- With the possible exception of Africa, less is known of the fauna of South America than of any other

part of the world. In order to secure a broad and properly balanced view of the life of the globe, it is necessary to know approximately the number of generic and specific types of each region. Until this is known, the relative values of the various faunal provinces can not be properly determined.

Recent investigations of fossil faunas in South America have developed numerous and weighty facts, previously unsuspected, as to the extraordinary composition and unlookedfor relationships of the animals inhabiting this region in the past. But so little is known of the existing fauna that the applications and significance of the fossil record, with reference to existing life, is meager and unsatisfactory.

By far the greater part of the zoological material heretofore collected in Central and South America has found its way to foreign museums, where it is widely scattered. Publications relating to it are mainly in foreign languages, and the descriptions of species are as a rule so unsatisfactory that reference to the specimens themselves is necessary for positive identification. This, in the case of American workers, necessitates a trip to foreign museums. There would seem to be every reason why America should take the lead in this work; and it should be done in a broad and thorough way so that the results would be final and of permanent value.

Respectfully submitted,

C. Hart Merriam

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1919--16th St.,
Washington.
June 14,1902.

Editor, EVERYBODYS MAGAZINE,
Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

Dear Sir: The enclosed check of $110 in payment for my two articles on Indian basketry came today. Apparently you overlooked either the illustrations(of which, if I remember rightly, there are 40 or 50) or the articles. Inasmuch as the illustrations are unique and the articles consist wholly of new original matter, not possessed or known by anyone else, I am unwilling to sell them at this price and you may return them to me. Postage for the same is herewith enclosed.

Respectfully,
C. Hart Merriam

1919--16 street
Washington,D.C.
June 15,1902.

My dear Miss Tarbell:

Many thanks for your promptness in returning my MS and for your kind letter. Later I may be glad to avail myself of your invitation to write something on some scientific subject. Just now I happen to have put together a few notes on Indian hats, illustrated by photos of specimens in my collection, supplemented by two or three of women wearing hats, which I have borrowed from the Bureau of Ethnology and which if used should be so credited. Like the other, this is probably not in your line, but you will pardon me for sending it any way.

I expect to start for California in ten days or two weeks to be gone till October. Mrs.Merriam joins me in kindest regards and in the hope that next winter we may have the pleasure of seeing you here and showing you our basket collection.

Very sincerely yours.
C. Hart Merriam

Miss Ida M.Tarbell
McClure's Magazine
141 E 25th St.,N.Y.

1919--16th St.,
Washington.
June 15, 1902

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Last summer John Muir and I were again in the Tuolumne country, and often wished that you were along. I took a lot of interesting photographs, some of which are enclosed herewith. I can't write but have jotted down a few notes to go with the pictures. If you can use these in the Century I should be delighted; if not, kindly return, and oblige,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. R.U.Johnson,
The Century Magazine, New York.

1919-16 St., Washington
June 14, 1902

My dear Mrs. Barrows:

Thanks for your letter and the Paramint basket, which has arrived in good condition. I wish these Indians could be induced to use native colors for the porcupine quills instead of the abominable tone of red. Do you know the meaning of the little pairs of rectangles ▬? I have the same design exactly in baskets on other baskets.

I don't care for the $5.00 lunch. My check of $20. in payt for the basket & enclosed herewith.

In a few days I go to California for the summer and may call on you sometime in September.

Kindest regards

C. Hart Merriam.

(Mrs Minnie C. Barrows
Bishop, Calif.)

Washington, D. C.,
June 14, 1902.

My dear Dr. Matthews:

Very many thanks for your kindness in sending me your papers on the basket drum, and a study in butts and tips, both of which are of much interest and important additions to my Indian library. I am particularly glad to have your description of the Navajo ceremonial basket.

The day you came up to see my collection you were good enough to say that you would let me borrow two or three of your choice baskets for a day or two, in order that I might photograph them. I want to avail myself of this privilege, and if nothing happens to prevent, I will call at your house Monday evening or Tuesday evening, to get them. I can probably return them the following morning.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. Washington Matthews,
1262 New Hampshire Avenue,
Washington.

Washington, D. C.,
June 14, 1902.

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper,
Director, Brooklyn Institute of Arts & Sciences,
Brooklyn , New York.

My dear Professor Hooper:

Thanks for your letter of the 13th instant, asking me to deliver an illustrated lecture before the Brooklyn Institute next winter on some subject connected with the distribution of North American mammals or mammals of Alaska. If you can leave the title in abeyance until fall, I shall be glad to deliver such a lecture. I am leaving for California about July 1, and expect to return about the end of September.

With respect to your courteous suggestion to invite representative biologists to meet me at the Hamilton Club, I must beg off. My chief difficulty as a lecturer is my voice, and if I have any social function on hand before a lecture, it is almost certain to knock me out for the lecture. I appreciate your courtesy fully, and am sure you will understand just what I mean.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C.,
June 14, 1902.

Henry Holt, Esq.,
29 West 23rd Street,
New York.

My dear Mr. Holt:

Replying to your letter of the 10th instant, I should not hesitate to take anything that Knowlton felt like writing. He is by profession, as you know, a worker on fossil plants. He is also a Botanist, and Editor of the Journal "Plant World." He is an amateur ornithologist, and has written a number of papers on birds. He is best known perhaps as a compiler of Natural History material for dictionaries.

You ask if there is anything in your scheme that would attract me if I were at liberty. It is hard to answer this question, inasmuch as I know next to nothing as to what your scheme is. You intimated that you had something in mind in the field of popular Natural History, which you will admit is a little vague. Possibly you wish me to suggest something. There are, it seems to me, two things in the book line that have not yet been done. One is a series of simple text books, or primers, for school use, treating in simple language of the different groups of animals and plants of this country, of course well illustrated. The other is a series of handbooks or manuals, for

the identification of species. In the case of birds, fishes, and plants, this latter field is already, perhaps, sufficiently covered. In the field first outlined, practically nothing has been done. Nearly everything that could be construed as coming under this head relates mainly, if not wholly, to foreign ~~families~~. The primers I have in view are for American children, and should deal with American types, foreign ~~families~~ being introduced only in exceptional cases.

Personally, my time is so wholly engaged for the next two or three years that I hardly see how I could help you in these matters. Aside from my official work as Chief of the U. S. Biological Survey, I am editor of the Harriman Alaska Expedition volumes, of which ten or more are still to come out. Probably six or eight of these will be published next winter. I am also down for a volume on the Geographic Distribution of Life for the International Science series, published by Putnam's, and for a volume on Bears, for the American Sportsman's Library, edited by Caspar Whitney, and published by the Macmillan Company. I am also preparing three general works in my own specialty, the mammals ~~and birds~~ of North America. One of these is a popular work, well illustrated; another is a handbook containing descriptions of all North American species and sub-species; the third is a large work comprising elaborate technical studies and life histories, and will make probably at least five volumes. It will not be ready for some years. The first and

second I hope to finish next winter. In addition to these, I am at work on technical revisions of the various groups of mammals inhabiting Mexico and Central America, and am supervising the preparation of a series of volumes on the natural history of Mexico, based chiefly on the results of twelve years' field work by my assistants in that country. Owing to the increasing pressure of these various pieces of work, I have been obliged to relinquish the editorship of several scientific publications, including the proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences. I tell you all this frankly in order that you may see how little chance there is that I could undertake any additional burdens within a reasonable number of years.

With kind regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

INDIAN HATS.

By C. Hart Merriam.

Did the Indians wear hats before the white man came? To be sure they did, at least in many tribes; and in some they wear them still. The wearers, except in the coast region of British Columbia, are mainly if not exclusively the women, and the hats are not bought at the milliner's at prices to bankrupt their husbands, but are made by themselves--woven with infinite pains and patience from finely split roots and stems of plants, and decorated with delicate and beautiful designs wrought in red, black and other colors. The black was sometimes the stem of the maiden-hair fern, sometimes the split root of the brake-fern, sometimes the split pod of the desert Martynia, sometimes the split body of a rush, dyed black by burying in mud in an iron spring. Hats to be worn at dances and other festive occasions were sometimes ornamented by pendants of white and red wampum, each ending in a rectangular piece of the iridescent shell of the abelone, like the top one shown in figure 8.

In Alaska the chiefs and medicine men of the Tlinkit tribe wear large hats with high cylindrical tops made of separate disks like guava-jelly boxes, fastened one on top of another and capped by a plume of feathers and ermine skins (fig.1). These hats have a flange or rim on the inside to fit the head, and on the outside are usually ornamented with conventioanl de-

signs representing the animal which is the emblem of the particular cult or clan to which the wearer belongs.

Among the Haida of the Queen Charlotte Islands, the natives of Vancouver Island, and some other British Columbia Indians, both sexes wear hats. These are neatly woven of cedar bark, in the form of an inverted bowl, and are made double with an inside rim to hold them in place (fig.2 . They are large enough to protect the hair from rain— an obvious advantage in the rainy region in which these people live.

In the deserts of southern Utah the Paiute women wear rude hats of willow (fig.3), usually without ornamentation but sometimes decorated with one or more black bands. Their relatives, the Paiutes of western Nevada and eastern California, wear much better ones (fig. 4).

Among the Modocs and Klamaths of the Klamath Lake region in southern Oregon, and the Pit River Indians of northeastern California, the women make neat flexible flat-topped skull-caps decorated with large symbolic designs in black or dark brown on a whitish ground (figs. 5 & 6). Their neighbors, the Shastas, now nearly extinct, wear round-topped hats made mainly of roots of spruce, ornamented with rather intricate patterns (fig. 7). Still farther west in northern California, in a deep valley surrounded by mountains, dwell the most famous hat makers of the present day-- the Hoopa Indians. Their hats resemble those

of the Shastas but as a rule are flatter, more finely woven, and consist mainly of the whitish blades of the bear grass, split into fine strands and ornamented in black and red (fig. 8).

The hats and caps thus far mentioned are thin and flexible and are woven in what is known as twined weave. There are others of a w idely different type: these are relatively thick and rigid and are made in coiled work. They are now exceedingly rare but were formerly worn by the women of a number of tribes, among which were the Fresno branch of the Yokut nation (fig. 9), the practically extinct Santa Claras (fig. 10), and many bands of so-called Mission Indians in southern California (fig. 11). They have a use additional to that of the ordinary hat: The California Indians carry their burdens on their backs in large nets and baskets supported by a band which passes over the forehead; this band rests against the hat, which thus distributes the weight over the head.

The Mission Indian hats are said to be no longer made, and I have been repeatedly told that none could be found. Nevertheless, during a recent visit to certain bands of these Indians I secured three. Two of them I got one evening from women who had them on their heads as they sat around a camp fire in the settlement of Saboba (fig. 12).

The most beautiful hat in my collection is the one shown in figure 13. It is finely woven of split strands of the aro-

matic sumac over a kind of coil known as "grass-splint foundation," and is elegantly decorated in black and red. The principal design consists of four oblique bands of overlapping rectangles in red, bordered with black, the border produced at the projecting angles to form long black points. In the interspaces are clusters of symbolic designs. I did not obtain this hat direct from the Indians but it was evidently made by the Panamints — a small tribe of Desert Indians living in canyons in the desolate sun-baked Panamint Mountains, which rise precipitously on the west side of Death Valley in southeastern California.

Washington, D. C.,
June 21, 1902.

Mr. Henry Holt,
29 West 23rd Street,
New York.

My dear Mr. Holt:

Thanks for your letter of the 18th instant, with enclosure respecting your American Nature series. I am glad to know that you have this series in mind. If the matter of time was not important, I might be able to prepare the volume you designate as the "Wild Quadrupeds of Settled Regions." Possibly by substituting the United States for settled regions, the popular book I have already far advanced would come somewhere near what you have in view. I have not made definite arrangements for publishing any of my mammal books, although Doubleday, Page & Co., and one or two other firms have talked over the matter with me, desiring to be consulted when the books are farther along.

In the way of suggestions for other authors, I am of course in the dark as to how many are already provided for. I would suggest Mr. F. V. Coville, Chief Botanist, Department of Agriculture, and Curator of the National Herbarium, as a man who could probably handle the volumes on Flowers and Trees to your satisfaction. Mr. Lucas could probably write the volume on Domestic Animals and Pets as well as any one in America, and Dr. Frank Baker, Superintendent of the National Zoological Park, and Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College here, could probably

H. H.--2.

write a good volume along the lines you will have laid out for your book on Man.

I am leaving in the morning to deliver a course of lectures before the Summer School of Southern Teachers at Knoxville, Tennessee, and expect to go to California about July 1st.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D.C.
June 21,1902.

Mr.Charles I. Rice,
Box, Station A,
Worcester, Mass.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I will pay $5.00 for right of reproduction of your goat with head facing back, although this is considerably more than I have ever paid for any animal photograph. A good clear platinum or velox print will answer very well for reproduction, I think. I enclose check for $5.herewith.

The publications of our office relating to birds will be sent you shortly; the others I spoke of are purely technical revisions of groups of mammals and would probably be of no interest to you

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C.,
July 21, 1902.

My dear Mr. Sawyer;

Your letter of the 15th instant came this morning, and the photographs you were good enough to send, arrived by the same mail. They are certainly remarkable prints. Two of them look like copper etchings, and the one with the dark foreground and the lighted trees in the middle is certainly a marvel in the way of a photographic result.

I am sorry that I shall not see you at King's River, but am glad to know you carried off the architectural prize. I shall hope to accept your kind invitation to go to Los Gatos to see you at some time during the season. Mrs. Merriam and the children join me in kind regards.

Again thanking you for the beautiful pictures, I remain,

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Charles H. Sawyer,
Los Gatos, California.

1919- 16th St., Washington, D.C.
June 20, 1902.

City Treasurer
Buffalo, New York.
Dear Sir:

If tax & tax bills for the Erie St. property described below are ready and can be sent by return mail, kindly send to me at above address. If they will not be ready for several days, please send to my brother, C. Collins Marriam, Lyons Falls, N.Y.

Resp.
C. Hart Merriam -

Description of property (3 pieces), all on S. side Erie St. Block 52.
Estate of Caroline H. Merriam

1.	Block	52	55 ½ feet	ft. deep 366	04/1272	E. Ellicott
2.	"	"	½ 166	366	71/720	"
C. Hart Merriam						
3.	Block	52	37/218	366	67/1053	"

1919- Sixteenth St.
Washington
June 20, 1902

Hon. Richard Rathbun:

Enclosed is my check for $34.46 in payt. Hancock Clark Syndicate taxes for fiscal year ending June 30 1902, on ten shares owned by Henry W. Henshaw ($20.73) and myself ($14.13).

I have been away more than a week, lecturing before the Summer School of Southern Teachers at Knoxville, Tenn.

Will learn at once the status of the 16½ St. Extended property and settle with you and Mrs. Call before I go West this week.

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam

Hon. Richard Rathbun

Washington, D.C.

June 30,1902.

My dear Mrs.Earll:

Mr.W.Walker told me this morning that the sale of the small remainder of lot 5, block 20, Meridian Hill, for which we have been waiting, cannot be made now. Hence I send you herewith my check for $3,197.52, the amount due you for your one sixth($\frac{1}{6}$) share and interest in the part of lot 5 and all of lot 6 recently sold to the District of Columbia in connection with the widening and extension of sixteenth Street.

A memorandum statement of account is herewith enclosed.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly sign and return enclosed receipt.

I have just heard from Mr.Henshaw. He says he will agree to a division of the Erie St.lot and will keep lot 19. But I cannot get at his papers until my return in the fall--about end of September.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mrs.R.Edward Earll
Annapolis Junction
Md.

TRUSTEES MEMORANDUM OF SALE OF LOT 6 AND PART OF LOT 5, BLOCK 20
MERIDIAN HILL TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MAY 1902

Cr.
Received from District of Columbia $19,430.70

Dr.
Paid lawyer's fee (Leighton) . . $219.31
Taxes 25.31
Typewriting 1.00
$245.62 — 245.62

Balance $19,185.08

OWNERS	SHARES	AMOUNT
Chas.D.Walcott	$\frac{1}{3}$	$6,395.03
Henry W.Henshaw	$\frac{1}{3}$	6,395.03
Richard Rathbun	$\frac{1}{6}$	3,197.51
Mrs.R.Edward Earll	$\frac{1}{6}$	3,197.51

Total paid to owners $19,185.08

C. Hart Merriam, Trustee
June 1902.

Washington D.C.
Nov. 12, 1902.

My dear Judge:

After an unusually long absence in the West I have at last reached home and find your letter of Sept. 22 awaiting me, & a letter also from Mr. Pickett. I am greatly shocked & pained to learn of the death of your little girl. Surely you have been afflicted with more than one man's share of sorrows. You have my heartfelt sympathy.

The news about Hoadly's state affair seems a little more encouraging. I am glad it is now possible to close the Duggan matter, and heartily approve your plan of settlement. I am glad also that Mr. Pickett thinks he is on a trail leading to a settlement with the Kimballs. If he gets there we will of course "make it right" with him.

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam.

The Hon.
Judge W. K. Townsend
New Haven, Conn.

Washington
Nov. 18, 1902

Heydon Call:

Thanks for yours of 15th inst. Two instruments rec'd. We are in the midst of the A.B.H. meeting so I cannot see Clemens for a day or two. But you are entirely correct on the order list as far as that end of the line is concerned.

I sent you all told $425. as you say, & Clemens sent you $75 making 500 in all. Burt VB afterward paid me $75 on ac of my sending, making their actual contribution $150 + mine $350.00 This is correct.

You have paid me $435 which is more than I put in by $85.94
You have paid Clemens $250 " " " the " " 100.00

Now if I am correct in reading your letter you still have in Lincoln Bank as profits on cedar list sales 404.94
Add to this profits already rec'd. by C. & H.M.B 185.94
makes a total profits of $670.88
Each 1/3 share of this is $223.62
Deduct from C.'s share for $85.94 already rec'd. leaves for C. $137.68
" " H.M.B's " " 100.00 " " " for H.M.B. 123.62
C.C.'s share 223.62

But you have not yet taken out expenses (RR + hotel &c) + commission. If you are satisfied with a commission (including your share of frgt. to yourself) of 50, you would get 2/3 of this ($33.33) from us (on 16.666 cod) + the remaining 1/3 for yourself, and we will have the benefit of your brains + experience + trouble for mighty little money! To deduct expenses + commn. for H&M's + Cain's stores + see where we stand. I feel that we at this end of the line should pay all expenses. So divide these by 2 instead of 3.

I agree with you that we must not sell the corner out of the Collins farm — that would be dreadful. Get what you can for the old store — that's so much clear gain.

About the Buffalo Citizens for 1898: I have no county tax receipts for 1898 or 1899, as I told you + Julia long ago. Julia thought she could find 'em, but never sent 'em to me. Fatten's check books would show if pd. to Earl Hulbert, as they undoubtedly were. This Redemption notice is for only left 2 pieces. So I suppose another is coming. Hard luck again, but the amt. (of this one) fortunately is not great.

Last night I was elected again (for 3d time) as Pres'dent of A.C.U. I never did believe in the 3d term business, but they wouldn't allow me to back out.

Love to you + Zoe
from Aunt.

1919 - 16th St., Washington
Nov. 24, 1902

Egbert Bagg, Esq.
Utica, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for two policies (Niagara 122874 & Continental 29151) covering $10000 on my house, 1919 - 16th St., Washington, D.C. for 3 years - to Nov. 28, 1905.

Herewith I enclose my check for $40.00 in payt. of premium on same.

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam.

Washington, D.C.
Nov. 24, 1902.

W. L. Clark, Esq.
Santa Barbara, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your letter of the 17th inst. just recd. In accordance therewith I enclose my check for $22.00 in payt. for two Panamint Shrikes and Nevadian Shrike under consideration and shall be obliged if you will kindly send them by express, collect, addressed to my home, 1919 - 16th St, Washington, D.C.

About that small cement bracket belonging to his Holiness I have no opinion as I am not familiar with that kind of work. It must have been procured with unusual care, it looks as new.

Hope to get a sight of the first edition of my bracket book this winter.

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam.

1919 - 16th.
Washington, D.C.
Nov. 27, 1902

My dear Mr. Whitney:

My field work in California kept me most 6 weeks later than usual, and when I got back the annual convention of the Ornithologists' Union took all my time for another week — hence the delay in replying to your letters.

Thanks for the Miller's letter which is herewith returned. Millais got me balled up with Allen, as it was Allen, not I, who described the caribou in question — "and the end is not yet"!

Now about the Bear book: It was asked for for June 1903, but if desired sooner I can do better than that. I had no intention of making it a technical work.

We have had no arrangement as to illustrations. I should like your ideas on this subject at an early date.

As to your suggestion about a chapter by Kidder: I have no objection to a 'chapter by' him on his experiences hunting big bears on Kodiak Id. and at Chinitna, but I should object most emphatically to an article by him on the general subject of Alaska bears.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam -

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1919-16th St., Washington
Nov. 27, 1902.

My dear Mr. Holt:

Your letter of Oct. 8 was written more than a month before my return from field work in California; hence please pardon my delay in replying.

Your proposition about a book on 'heartiest' has never assumed anything like tangible form, so I am unable to make a definite reply. I remember that we had a somewhat vague correspondence last spring about a popular book on mammals but if my memory serves me it was only in very general terms.

Jordan and Kellogg are good company to be in, and Beebe is a young man of promise.

Very truly yours
C. Hart Merriam.

Mr. Henry Holt
29 West 23rd St., N.Y.

1919-16 St.
Washington, D.C.
Dec. 8, 1912.

Houghton-Mifflin Co.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

Please send 1 copy of my sister's book, 'Handbook of Birds of Western United States' to each of the following addresses:

Miss Catherine H. Mitchell
708 Turk St. San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs Elwood Cooper
Santa Barbara, Calif.

Mrs W.W. Canfield
San Diego
~~San Benito~~ Calif.

Please enclose accompanying cards and send bill to me.

Resp.
C. Hart Merriam.

1919-16 St.
Washington
Dec. 8, 1912.

The Phelps Co.
Detroit, Mich

Dear Sirs:

Replying to yours of the 17th Nov. would state that I have several Hyla lamps in my house & shall be glad to have them in constant use for about a year. I like them very much & am glad to see that you have these several kinds ~~of~~ attached to the original order.

Please send me 2 ½-8 cp. plain
" 2 " frosted
" 1 " red
" 1 " green

Voltage 110. Edison sockets.

In fact, I enclose herewith check for $3.90

Resp.
C. Hart Merriam.

Washington
Dec. 7, 1912

My dear Mrs Chapman:

Your flight for Washington was a sudden one we did not know you had gone until I tried to see you.

Mrs Scott tells me you are at Lawrenceville, when I am sending it. I was so much ill summer I never had time to thank you for coming to be a sister of mine. And as I owe you a bill for the 2 you paid to pay for the —, but am enclosing herewith my check for $9.60 (116 ch. @ 10). If this is not right please let me know.

Trusting you are having an enjoyable winter, and with kindest regards, in which Mrs. Harrison joins.

Very truly yrs
C. Hart Harrison

Mrs. M. C. Chapman
Lawrenceville, Ga.

1919-16th St.
Washington, D.C.
Dec. 7, 1912.

My dear Mrs. Earll:

As your sister she probably informed you, I have committed Mr. S.K. Bond in the matter of the division of the Circle St. lots you & Benham own hold in common.

Mr Bond states that I as Trustee have full power to deed the lots separately to you & Mr. Benham, and I have requested him to draw the Deeds, giving lot 19 to you and 20 to Benham, as previously agreed.

Mr. Bond wishes to know your legal signature and residence, for entry in the Deed. He has a Deed bearing your signature as Louise A. Earll, while your letters to me are signed Lou. H. Earll.

When I have executed the deed shall I mail it to you or shall I have it recorded at once as I shall do with Benham's? Very truly yrs
C. Hart Harrison

Mrs. Louise H. Earll

December 8, 1902.

Dear Professor Claxton:

In reply to your recent letter, I regret to say that I fear it will not be possible for me to accept your polite invitation to lecture before your summer school next season. I expect to go to California early in May next year to remain until fall. It is gratifying to me to know that my first attempt in this line was enough of a success to embolden you to ask me to repeat the course, and I regret that circumstances seem to make it impossible to comply.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Prof. P. P. Claxton,
University of Tennessee,
Nashville, Tenn.

1919-10th.
Washington
Dec. 10, 1902

J. Earl Hulbert
366 West Delaware Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have recd. enclosed "Notice to Redeem Land" with amount of Tax & Sale of Jury Lot belonging to Caroline H. Merriam for unpaid County tax for yr 1898. "Sale of July 31, 1900" (amt $25.27 + int.)

Can you send me proper tax receipt for same?

Resp--

C. Hart Merriam--

Washington
Dec. 16, 1902.

Dear Walter:

Enclosed I hand you my check for $50. in light of another instance from your unknown friend, to help toward giving you a good start in life as an educated zoologist.

With best wishes

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam

Walter K. Fisher
Stanford Univ.
Calif.

Washington
Dec. 16, 1902.

My dear Mrs. Ewell:

In accordance with your letter of the 12th inst I have had two deeds drawn for two five ft. lots, deeding lot 19 Block 10 to you, and lot 20 block 10 to Henshaw. For this service I have today paid the lawyer, Mr. S.R. Beard, $10.00, and enclose his receipt therefor. You may remit to me at your convenience.

I have left Henshaw's deed at the Recorder's office. You will doubtless have your's recorded soon.

I enclose herewith a bill from the assessor's office amounting to $26.28 for curbing five ft. in front of your lot, and have a similar bill for Henshaw.

If I learn of any opportunity to sell the New Hampshire ave. lots, will let you know.

Your deed of lot 19 block 10 Meridian Hill is herewith enclosed.

Yours truly
C. Mark Merriam
Trustee

Mrs. Louise M. Ewell
1538 Hobart Ave.
Washington, D.C.

1919-16th.
Washington, D.C.
Dec. 16, 1902.

Collector of Taxes, &c.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I enclose $26.28 in payt. of accompanying bill for curbing on lot 20 Block 10, Meridian Hill, and shall be obliged if you will send receipt to me at above address.

Resp.
C. Mark Merriam.

Washington
Dec. 22, 1902

Dear Lummis:

Your letter of the 18th inst. duly to hand. I am glad that you like the [illegible] I am sorry that I cannot [illegible] your request. I have given all the material that I have collected to the Museum of Natural History in New York. I have no duplicates. I am sorry that I cannot help you in this matter. I am very busy with my own work and have no time to spare. I wish you success in your undertaking.

Yours truly,

1919 Sixteenth St.
Washington,D.C.
Jan.5,1902.

Hon. Chas.D.Walcott,
Secretary, Carnegie Institution.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 24th ultimo is received, transmitting a request from T.G.Pearson for financial assistance to enable him to undertake certain ornithological studies in the Southern states, and asking my opinion respecting the same.

Mr.Pearson is known in the South as a popular writer and lecturer on birds. He is Secretary of the Audubon Society of North Carolina, and is a young man of excellent standing. He can hardly be called an ornithologist as he has not as yet published anything in the field of technical ornithology; and I am unable to find that he has recorded the seven tropical and subtropical forms he says he has secured on the North Carolina coast. His remark about the effect of warm ocean currents on the geographic distribution of species along the Carolina coasts does not show a very clear grasp of the subject.

Mr Pearson belongs to the class of intelligent amateur students of birds--a class comprising at least a thousand persons in the United States. If it is the policy of the Carnegie Institution to assist young students of this kind, I should heartily recommend Mr Pearson's roundabout and vague application; but if the policy of the Institution is to assist only scientific men of reputation as original investigators, I should have to admit that Mr Pearson does not come within the category.

The correspondence and accompanying papers are herewith returned.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

1919 Sixteenth St., Washington

Jan. 10, 1903.

Hon. Chas. D. Walcott,

Secretary. Carnegie Institution.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 5th inst., asking about Albert M.Reese, is before me. Mr. Reese asks for a small grant to enable him to study the development of the Florida Alligator.

Not feeling sure of the applicant's standing, I made inquiry of a prominent professor of morphology and embryology in one of our foremost universities. His reply is as follows: "I am of the opinion that the man you ask about is a weak man of no originality and of very limited intelligence. At the same time he has great perseverance and obstinacy and has made his way against financial obstacles for several years. I judge that if he had good material and enough energy left over from teaching he would stick at such a problem as the embryology of the Alligator till he had facts of value enough to be an addition to our knowledge. I do not expect any theory from him, and judge he would do better if he worked with some one to guide him."

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

1919-1654.
Washington
Jan. 16, 1913

Mr. Frank M. Court
329 - 5th Ave., New York.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for sending the baskets, and for your kind permission to keep them as long as we want. We shall keep most of them permanently and I enclose herewith my check for $54.20 on a/c. I have already photographed about half of them.

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam.

Jan. 30, 1903.

Maj. J. H. Monteith
Browning, Montana.

Dear Sir:

After you left the old Chief's bedside yesterday morning there was no decided change till about 2 o'clock, when he became restless and much worse. When I saw him at 6 in the evening he was unconscious, and when I returned a little after eleven he died just as I got there, without having regained consciousness. He died between eleven and midnight, last night, Jan. 29.

He made a good fight and kept up his courage, but his age and the severity of the pneumonia were too big odds for even his strong constitution.

Riff expects to take the body home tomorrow or next day.

Resp. C. Hart Merriam.

1919-16th St., Washington
Jan. 30, 1903

My dear Mr. Holt:

You have my apologies for delay in acknowledging your polite letter. My good intentions have been foiled again by great & continuous pressure.

No, I am not 'committed' to any publishers, although several have asked to have them say when I am ready for business. But I am not ready and shall not be for a full year, as nearly as I can figure on the outlook. Besides, the percentage you mentioned would never repay half — probably not 1/5 — of what I have already spent on the illustrations, and I am adding to them all the time.

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Henry Holt
New York

1919 - 16th., Washington
Feb. 3, 1903

A. W. Eikenhutz Esq.
Dear Sir:

Your letter of Jan. 26 arrived this morning. In compliance with your request I have forwarded the package to you by registered mail. The postage and registration fee amount to 25 cents, so I am returning herewith 25 Cts. in stamps, the same being the balance of the 50 Cts you enclosed.

Respy
C. Hart Merriam -

Washington, D. C., February 4, 1903.

Hon. Charles D. Walcott,
Secretary, Carnegie Institution,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

With respect to the accompanying letter recently sent me by you for my opinion, your attention is called to the very general terms of the proposition. The interests of the person on whose behalf the request for aid is made are almost coextensive with the field of human knowledge, hence unless the Carnegie Institution is prepared to grant roaming commissions to exploit the universe, it might be well to suggest that the application be given more definite and tangible form. The person concerned is a very ambitious man who often allows his pen to run away with him. For several years past his communications on a great variety of subjects have been so numerous as almost to flood the literature of science. At the same time I believe him to be a worthy investigator along one or two special lines. The correspondence is returned herewith.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

C. Hart Merriam
1919 16th St.
Washington, D. C.

1919-16th St., Washington
Feb. 4, 1903.

Erie Co. Treasurer
Buffalo, N.Y.
Dear Sir:

Thanks for Jury St. Tax bills that day rec'd. I enclose herewith my check for $14.62 in payt. of enclosed bill for 1902, & shall be obliged if you will send me receipt.

The bill for redemption from county tax sale for non-payt. of 1899 tax I am sending to the man who rec'd. the money but failed to pay the tax.

Will you kindly inform me if the county tax for years 1898 & 1899 on Jersey St. lot (ward 18) So. side, 166½ ft. front & 366 ft. depth & 3/720 E. Fillmore Ave. has been paid?

Resp.

C. Hart Merriam.

C. Hart Merriam
1919-16th St.
Washington, D. C.

1919-16th, Washington
Feb. 4, 1903.

[illegible]
Buffalo, N.Y.
Dear Sir:

[illegible] for Perry St. Tax [illegible]
[illegible]. I [illegible] receipt for $4.42 in full of a [illegible] bill for 1902, if [illegible] if you will send me receipt.

The bill for redemption from county sale of 1899 for taxes for 1898 on Perry St. lot (mark 17) Sec. 14, 166 ft. feet x 360 ft. deep = 2/10 E. Fill on S.E. [illegible] lot.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam.

1919-16th
Washington, D.C.
Feb. 4, 1903

J. Earl Hulbert Esq.
Buffalo, New York
Dear Sir:

And still they come! I have today recd. from County Treasurer of Erie Co. a bill for Redemption from County Tax Sale of $31.59 for tax for 1899 on Perry St. lot. and shall be obliged if you will send me proper receipt at once. The one last sent me for 1898.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam.

1919-16th. Washington, D.C.
Feb. 6, 1903.

My dear Mr Whitney:

Yours of the 3d inst. read. I don't seem to remember about a Kodiak Bear article. Did you not tell me that Kidder was doing that for you?

I now have the Bear book material pretty well in hand and hope to have the book ready by end of April.

Yours &c
C. Hart Merriam

Case for Whitney Esq.
239 - 5th Ave., New York

1919-16th St., Washington
Feb. 6, 1903.

My dear Mrs Barrows:

Your letter of the 26th Jany came a couple of days ago and the bracket and belt last night. I do not care to purchase the bracket for 3 reasons: the price is very high; the form does not appear to be Indian, but a modern imitation or diversion; and the design is clearly non-Indian but an attempt to copy white-folks patterns. Nevertheless, as a piece of high-grade workmanship the bracket is a beauty. I will send it, prepaid, to any address you give me.

The beaded belt; you spoke of in your former letter to me, a very old cooking bowl.

Yours &c
C. Hart Merriam

Mrs Minnie C. Barrows
Bishop, Calif.

Washington, D. C., February 10, 1903.

Hon. Charles D. Walcott,
Secretary, Carnegie Institution,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of the 9th instant transmitting an application from Dr. R. M. Strong of Haverford College, Pa., for a grant to enable him to study unexplained changes of color in the feathers of birds, the pigments of feathers, and allied matters, is at hand. In reply, I take pleasure in stating that Doctor Strong is today the leading authority in the world on the coloration and pigmentation of feathers, and that his papers published during the past two years have added enormously to our knowledge of this subject. His patience, technical training, experience, and natural aptitude for this work, not only place him in the first rank of investigators, but make it particularly important that he should be given means for continuing his researches.

From my point of view Doctor Strong is exactly the kind of men the Carnegie Institution was founded to help. I take great pleasure in endorsing his application, and trust that the assistance he needs to enable him to carry on his important researches may be granted.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

2 hr correspondence &
returned herewith -

1919 Sixteenth St.
Washington D.C.
Feb. 11, 1903.

My dear Mrs Hudson:

On returning home after a brief absence I found on my desk the beautiful photograph of one of your charming Indian paintings. 'The Donor' is truly a masterpiece, remarkable alike for clearness of conception and faithfulness of execution. It goes straight to my heart.

Of all the Indian painting I have seen yours show the most power and feeling, and the greatest appreciation of Indian character.

I thank you for your kindness in sending me the photograph, which I highly prize.

Mrs Merriam joins me in kind remembrance to you & sister.

Very truly yours
C. Hart Merriam.

Mrs John W. Hudson
Chicago

Feb. 15, 1903

My dear Mr Field:

For some time past you have been sending me a lot of cards for which I have no use, and I have been intending to ask you to readjust my list.

For instance, a batch just recd. contains a lot of cards on Anthropology, Anatomy, Histology, Embryology and Zoological Gardens. These I have no use for, and am returning herewith.

The subjects I am interested in & wish cards for are Mammalia (Systematic part), Osteology of Mammalia, Teeth of Mammals, & Geographic Dist. of animals.

This relates to my personal cards; as in the Dept. of Agriculture you know we take a very full list.

Very truly yours
C. Hart Merriam.

Mr H. H. Field
Zürich-Neumünster
Eichmattstrasse 38

Washington DC.
Feb. 15, 1903

My dear Mr. Stewart:

Many thanks for your recent letters. Have been swamped with work or would have written before.

Didn't you forget something? Before building a new house on an old site isn't it a good scheme to provide for the removal of the old house?

During the summer I think you & others told me you could become evidence to show the necessity of removing the present structure (or obstacle). This will have to be done before we can do anything about the new one.

Was much pleased to get the map. You can add on Nisenan Kaia Lan-jaquin to Nim or Nisenan Ca'Mena?; also, on Kaia Creek & Pinto Lk. (Kern Co) to near head of Caliente Creek the Newomahi; and along S. Fork Kern the Kern Valley Indians.

Have you not pushed the Yokuts for cash? The Wilkes-humne told me that the Yoko or Yokuts had a large village 5 miles E or NE of Exeter; and that they (the Wilkes humne) occupied the valley of Kaweah Creek.

Yowa Potwisha appear to be the same as the Bat-di-chas. At all events old Wilkes-humne Jim told me that the Bat-di-chas lived at Three Rivers.

You spoke of a treaty in a former letter — with the Indians

between the Merced and Cross Creek. When was the treaty published? Or isn't it published?

Mono is said to be a term of contempt — meaning monkey — affixed by the Spaniards to the Indians.

Spent last day with Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce, who is here under a pass of his with us on a friendly mission.

A few weeks ago the old chief, White Calf, of the Blackfeet came here to protest against a proposed lease to cattle men. He couldn't talk, got homesick and died. I took him to the best hospital, but he was too old & feeble & we could not save him.

I trust the land question as at present withheld from settlement will be so fixed that the Indians may retain their homes on it.

With regards for the wife & kind regards to you all.

Yours truly

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Geo. W. Stewart
Visalia, Calif.

Washington
Feb. 17, 1903

My dear Prof. Merrill:

The amount of your Barcoda book has just reached me and I shall take advantage of the 15% discount offered to those who subscribe before March 1. My check for the amt ($3.40) is enclosed herewith.

Now that that great task is practically finished is it not feasible for you to send me the use of your electrotype plates, and thus reduce Arnold's price?

Yours &c
C. Hart Merriam

Prof. R.E. Merrill
New Haven, Conn.

1919 - 16th. Washington
Feb. 17, 1903.

Frank M. Canot Esq.
329 - 5th Ave. New York.

My dear Sir:

Herewith I enclose my check for fifty dollars ($50.00) in payt. of bal'ance on the collection of Apache & Navaja Insects, you kindly sent me on January 9.

Yours &c
C. Hart Merriam.

February 21, 1903.

Dear Doctor Boas:

Can you refer me to the proper place among your publications where I may find your classification of the tribes of the Northwest coast region from the State of Washington northward? If so, I shall be greatly obliged.

Have you any printed blank forms on which to record vocabularies? If so, I should like much to see a copy.

I was sorry not to find you in when I called at your office two weeks ago today.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. Franz Boas,
American Museum of Natural History,
New York City.

Washington, D.C., March 3, 1903.

Hon. Charles D. Walcott,
Secretary Carnegie Institution,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The applications for the position of research assistant which you sent me a few days ago for my opinion, are herewith returned. I know nothing concerning five of the applicants -- Bullot, Murlin, Jennings, Griffin, and Johnson. R. H. Johnson asks for assistance to enable him to carry on two separate lines of work: (a) On the evolution of the fresh-water shrimps, and (b) on the fecundity of certain plants. I am unable to find that he has done any work which would fit him to carry on his proposed investigation of the fecundity of plants.

The application of C. M. Walker, of the New York State Museum at Albany, is to study the ecology of insects affecting the oak. This would appear to be an economic question.

Charles B. Wilson asks for assistance in continuing his investigations on Copepod parasites. His published work on Copepods indicates that he is competent to do this kind of work well. His desire is to work under the guidance of Prof. W. K. Brooks, which shows that he has the right spirit and does not feel that he has yet attained the top of the heap.

Miss Grace Cooley is a well-known and excellent teacher of botany at Wellsley. Apparently she has thus far done comparatively little original work. Her desire to occupy a woman's table at the Naples Zoological Station is commendable, and will doubtless broaden her

sphere of usefulness, and enable her to do good work.

The applications of Prof. V. L. Kellogg and Mrs. R. G. Bell, of Stanford University, are in reality only a single application, the request being that Mrs. Bell receive a grant of from $800 to $1,000 to enable her to study, under the personal supervision of Professor Kellogg, variation in insects. She has been doing work of this kind for some time, and the work appears to be good and well worthy of encouragement. I hope she may receive the assistance asked for.

Dr. R. M. Strong, of Haverford, Pa., asks for a grant to enable him to work under the direction of Professor Whitman at Woods Hole during the coming summer, and at Chicago after October 1, on problems of coloration and heredity in birds. Dr. Strong has already published several very important papers on the results of his studies in feather coloration, in which department he is unquestionably the leading authority. I earnestly hope that the needed assistance may be given him to enable him to carry on his important researches in this direction.

All of the papers sent me are returned to you herewith.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1903.

Mr. A. W. Eibeshutz,
Independence,
Inyo County,
Calif.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your recent letter enclosing the basket photographs, with prices. I should like very much to purchase several of these, but owing to the high prices am not able to do so. I have, however, selected the one shown on the enclosed photograph, for which you ask $50. If you will send me this, carefully packed, by express, I will remit the amount promptly.

I am glad to know that the wandering package for Mrs. Eibeshutz finally reached its destination in safety.

Yours very truly,

C. Hart Merriam

1919-16 Rt.

1919-16 Wash, Washington
March 20, 1903

Wm. H. C. Lloyd
Independence, Calif.

Dear Sir:

The seven blankets you sent me on approval ten days ago came duly, for which I am obliged. We have kept five of them and return two remaining two (both small ones) to-day by express prepaid. The two returned were priced by you #18 and #25. The 5 kept by us were priced respectively #15, #14, #11, #33, #32, or in all #105, for which amount I enclose my check herewith.

I expect to go to California early in May, and during the season expect to visit Owens Valley again and will drop in to see your collection. My address after the middle of May will be Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

I shall be glad to see all your old blankets.

Very truly yours

C. Hart Merriam.

1911-164.
Washington D.C.
March 27, 1905

Mr. A. W. Liebhardt,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Dear Sir:

Your letter and the Emerick
Thachers Booklet have just
arrived, for which I am obliged,
and for which I enclose herewith
New York draft for fifty dollars ($50.00).

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

1919 - 16th. Washington
March 28, 1903

H. Van Altena & Son
736 Jefferson Ave. Brooklyn
Gentlemen:

Many thanks for your promptness in the matter of my slides, which arrived safely with the negatives this afternoon. My check for the amount of your bill ($15.75) is herewith inclosed.

I wish also to express my appreciation of the high quality of the slides. All are good, and several are much better than the negatives.

Yours truly,

C. Hart Merriam -

1919-16th St., Washington
March 28, 1903.

My dear Mrs Barrows:

It is a long time since you sent me that Benton bracket and I apologize for the delay. On receipt of your second letter, stating that you would sell it for $20 I made up my mind that I would take it to New York and dispose of it for you to some of the bracket people there. Then I had the misfortune to get the 'grip' and was sick abed weeks and have not been to New York yet. I have shown it to all the bracket people I know here in Washington, but we one felt like buying it. So now I am going to buy it myself and send you the money instead of returning the bracket at this late day. My check for $20.00 is enclosed herewith.

Very truly yours
Chas. Hart Merriam.

Mrs Minnie C. Barrows
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif

April 14, 1903.

My dear Lieutenant Emmons:

Pardon my delay in acknowledging the receipt of the carrying band you were good enough to send me. I am particularly glad to have it as I have nothing of the kind in my collection. My recollection is that you told me it is a Chilkat. If this is not correct, kindly drop me a postal.

With kind regards to Mrs. Emmons, and renewed expressions of appreciation for your courtesy,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Lieut. G. T. Emmons,
Princeton, N. J.

Personal.

1919-16th St.
Washington
April 20, 1903.

Dear Lummis:

Yours of ten 10th rec'd. I have as soon (10 days) I don't see how I possibly can — get time to go over that constitution matter again before I go. But I will see you shortly and we can take it up together & then I — I suppose, will be much more intelligent.

It is perfectly obvious that the Indian Bureau is making love to you. They don't want your cutting your claws into their hide! But you are not blind and of course must see things as they are.

You will agree with the rest of us that what we need is not an attitude of let-up-when-necessary in one quarter (which is guarded by a bad man the Bureau is afraid of) but the attitude of want to do right because it is right, all along the line, guided by common sense and knowledge of Indians, that you have been calling for all along.

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(2

You are the last man on earth to need to be told that such things as happened a year ago at Standing Rock, as happened this year and are happening now at Blackfoot Montana, at Hopi, & a dozen or more other places, could not possibly happen — if we had the right kind of an Indian Bureau. What we need most of all is a Commissioner who knows Indians and is himself a man. If we could pull together all along the line & behind us could get the President to put in Grinnell. Time has come for — more at stake, and never before so good promise of the right man in sight. I don't know that he would take it, but I have a policy that he won't, particularly if the President would give him — some help, as he could for something near true — a Cabinet position, or Interior.

Your article on the Hearst Canyon idiot is magnificent and should be reprinted and sent out all over the land. It is just the thing to accompany the first batch of Hopi-Moqui literature. An article like this in Harpers or Century would have tremendous effect. It too reminds me

(3

again of what a pity it is, that Art West can't be had in the East. It ought to be so well understood, everywhere but it is not.

You will of course tell the President all about the Hearst Canyon case and any other you think of & he will not think me too picky but may really wake up & realize that our Government is now — not 100 years ago, but today — treating our 'Indian wards' in an inhuman, idiotic, dishonest, and generally hellish manner.

I expect to see you at Los Angeles on May 13. Kiss Marian James on the end of each, for you and James —

Sincerely,

C. Hart Merriam —

Chas. F. Lummis
Los Angeles, Calif.

SOME LITTLE KNOWN BASKET MATERIALS.

Basket collectors have been much puzzled over the identity of two materials which are extensively used by some of the California tribes. The Indians inhabiting the lower slopes of the Sierra from Fresno River south to the Kern. The baskets are celebrated for excellence of workmanship, beauty of form, elegance of design, and richness of material. The material differs in tone and texture from that used by the tribes living north and south of the region indicated. When fresh its color is brownish buff; with age it becomes darker and richer. By careful selection a handsome dappled effect is produced. The Indians told me it was the root of a marsh plant which they traveled long distances to procure. After some difficulty I succeeded in obtaining specimens of the plant, which was identified for me by Miss Alice Eastwood, botanist of the California Academy of Sciences, as Cladium mariscus. californicum. The coil, around which the split Cladium root is wound, consists of a bundle of stems of a yellow grass, Epicampes rigens. The black in the design is the beautiful root of the 'bracken' or 'brake fern', Pteridium aquilinum. The red is usually split branches of the redbud, Cercis occidentalis, with the bark on, gathered after the fall rains when the bark is red. The tribes making the Cladium baskets are the Nims, Chuckchanseys, Cocahebas, Wukoaches, Wiktchumnes, Tulares, and perhaps one or two others. Beside these, the root is sometimes used by certain squaws of the Newok tribe living north of the Fresno, and by the Pakanapull and Newooah tribes living south of the Kern; but among these its use is exceptional.

Another material which has proved a stumbling block to collectors

is the red of the design in the handsome baskets made by the Kern Valley, Newooah, and Panamint Shoshone Indians. This material is often called 'cactus root', but in my recent field work in the region where it is used I discovered that it is the unpeeled root of the tree yucca(Yucca arborescens). The tree yucca grows in the higher parts of the Mohave Desert, pushes over Walker Pass, and reaches down into the upper part of the valley of South Fork of Kern. The socalled Tejon Indians obtain it in Antelope Valley at the extreme west end of the Mohave Desert.

The yucca root varies considerably in depth of color so that by careful selection some of the Indian women produce beautiful shaded effects and definite pattern contrasts. Some of the Panamint Shoshones Indians inhabiting the desolate desert region between Owens Lake and Death Valley use, either in combination with the yucca root or independently, the bright red shafts of the wing & tail feathers of a woodpecker--the red-shafted flicker. These same Indians use two widely different materials for their black designs--the split seed pods of the devils horn, Martynia, and the root of a marsh bulrush, Scirpus. The Martynia is a relatively coarse material and when properly selected yields a dead black. The Scirpus root is a fine delicate material which by burying in wet ashes is made to assume several shades or tones, from blackish brown to purplish black, or even lustrous black.

In parts of the Colorado Desert in southeastern California the Coahuila Indians use split strands from the leaf of the desert palm (Neowashingtonia filamentosa) as a surface material for their coiled baskets. The design is usually black or orange brown and is a rush (Juncus).

C. Hart Merriam.

1919--16th st.
Washington, D.C.
April 30, 1903.

J. E. Brockway esq.
6101 Penn. Ave.
Pittsburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter of March 3 about lectures. I have been away from the city a good deal and exceedingly busy.

Yes, I have material, illustrated by slides, mainly colored, for a number of lectures on Natural History subjects, and on our North American Indians, as follows:

1. The Protective Coloration of Animals.
Showing how animals are colored by nature so that they may escape observation by their enemies; also how many of them are provided with showy markings by which they mislead their enemies and recognize one another at a distance.

2. The Animal colonies of Bering Sea.
The Eskimo, Fur Seals, Sealions and Seabirds of our northernmost possessions.

3. The human inhabitanta of Alaska (Eskimo and Indians).
Their appearance, dress, homes, hunting, and art.

4. The Animals and Birds of Alaska.
Illustrated by colored lantern slides

5. The Glaciers, Fiords and Volcanoes of Alaska.
Illustrated by colored lantern slides

6. Aspects of Nature in North America. (One to four lectures, as desired).
The physiographic and physiognomic regions, with their distinctive types of animals and plants.

7. Our American Deserts.
Their varied aspects, curious animals, and strange types of plants.

8. The 'Wild Indians' of the far west.
The Indians who are not huddled on Government Reservations but live in small families or settlements in the deserts and mountains.

9. Indian Basketry.
Indians baskets considered as examples of mechanical skill and decorative art; also in relation to their uses and symbolism.

10. The Geographic Distribution of Animals and Plants in North America. An educational lecture intended for special audiences.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

For ordinary popular audience, nos. 1, 5, and 8 are the most likely.

1919--Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D.C.
December 9, 1903.

Prof. Jasper W. Freley,
Acting President, Wells College.
Aurora, New York.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of the 2d inst. is at hand, for which I am obliged. Yes, I have several popular lectures illustrated by lantern slides (mostly colored) any of which I could give at Wells early in March. The subjects are:

Protective Coloration of Mammals and Birds.

American Deserts and desert life.

Natural History of Alaska.

The Fiords Glaciers and Mountains of Alaska.

Bering Sea and its inhabitants.

Indian Baskets and the People who make them.

My usual compensation for single lectures is fifty dollars and expenses.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam.

1919-1684.
Washington—
Dec. 9, 1903

My dear Judge Townsend:

Your letter of the 4th received yesterday. Yes, I got your letter at last [illegible] on returning from a long trip—in the West—and am obliged for the same.

I did not suppose that 'residuary legatee' could draw anything from an estate as long as the estate was unsettled and persons having a life interest in it still lived. But I know nothing of law and you know everything, so all I can say is that I should be thankful for anything I may be entitled to, at any time.

Just what you mean by getting a lawyer to settle all outstanding accounts up to Jan 1, is not quite clear to me, but I'm sure I'd agree to it if I understood it. It does not clear to me whether you refer to the current annual account or to the stirpital account.

You can always count on me to agree to anything looking toward a simplification, payment, or settlement, or anything that will ingress to present existing condition.

Very truly yrs

C. Hart Merriam.

2 encl
Judge W.K. Townsend
New Haven, Conn.

December 9, 1903.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States.
Sir:

In the course of my field work for the Biological Survey during the past season, I met a number of Indians, chiefly in California and Nevada, and, in compliance with your request dated March 31,1903, secured certain information for you concerning their status, treatment by whites, and present needs. The substance of this information I have condensed in the accompanying brief report. Should you care for fuller details I shall be glad to supply them, so far as my material permits.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Chief, Biological Survey.

Enclosure.

CONDITION OF INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

By C. Hart Merriam.

During the field season of 1903 nearly all of my work was done in parts of California and Nevada in which there are no Indian reservations. My observations on Indians, therefore, relate in the main to small bands and isolated families who are self-supporting and receive no aid from the Government.

In all, I visited 58 camps of Indians, comprising remnants of 30 tribes. Most of these are in the semi-arid lower slopes of the Sierra--a mountainous region sparingly forested with oaks and Digger pines and carpeted with wild oats and yellow grass.

Most of the camps are on the sites of aboriginal villages which during the past half century have dwindled from prosperous settlements of 100 or more inhabitants to two or three small houses containing as many families. In the case of tribes with whom I am personally acquainted, the decrease during the past five years is appalling. They are melting rapidly away, and each year the remnants of one or more tribes disappear.

A large proportion of the Indians of California work for the whites, either continuously or periodically, as during haying, harvesting, hop-picking, and fruit-picking. Those who work periodically usually take their families with them and camp close by the place where they are at work, several families camping together for mutual protection. The reason Indians can not leave their families and go away to work, as white men do, is that during their absence their women are almost sure to be molested by the whites. They have

learned that our laws afford them neither protection nor redress; and they realize that to take the law into their own hands means speedy annihilation.

It is a lamentable fact that the average white man with whom the frontier Indian is in contact is far below the Indian in morality, honesty, integrity, and all the qualities that go to make a man. Everywhere I went the story was the same--a story of the confiscation of homes, the outraging of women, and the selling of whiskey in open violation of law. These are the three great standing grievances the Indians have against the whites.

It is difficult to realize the feeling of gloom and hopelessness which pervades their camps. They know they are a doomed race; they feel that it is useless to build permanent improvements because it is only a matter of time before their lands will be seized; many of them feel that it is not worth while to send their children to school because they are dying so rapidly that the advantage of schooling hardly offsets the loss of companionship during the school period. They realize that their present condition is pitiful, their future hopeless.

WHISKEY.

Some Indians will not drink whiskey under any circumstances, but this is the exception. Most of them drink when they can get it, and the means of getting it are nearly always at hand. The law forbids the sale of liquor to full-bloods, but it is everywhere violated. As a rule Indians are good workers, quiet, peaceable and well-behaved. Nearly all the crimes committed by them are committed while they are under liquor. White men living in the neighborhood know who the

people are who sell liquor to Indians, but are afraid to complain, as their lives and property would be in danger. I personally know a number of places--in some cases saloons, in others country stores--where liquor is sold to Indians. To obtain legal evidence would not be difficult if the Indian Bureau were able to employ some one whose special business it should be to secure evidence and prosecute cases.

CONFISCATION OF INDIAN LANDS.

Nearly all of the beautiful, fertile valleys which the Indians held in undisputed possession for thousands of years have been taken from them. The scattered fragments of valley tribes have been driven up into the mountains, where they have either joined the remnants of mountain tribes, or have been forced to seek shelter on steep rocky or chaparral slopes, often remote from water, and in the great majority of cases utterly unfit for cultivation. In the few cases where the land is fit, and water is available, they usually grow enough grain, beans, and fruit for their own use. But even now the more favorable of these remote spots are coveted, and hardly a month passes without the news spreading from camp to camp that another home has been seized. By what process of law or justice these helpless people are dispossessed of their homes is beyond their comprehension, and it is little wonder that they look upon us as pirates and robbers.

When asked why they do not build better and more substantial houses they generally reply that they never know today where they may be driven tomorrow; that if they put up a good house it is almost sure to be taken by some white man, particularly if there is a spring or stream on the premises. Sixteen years ago (October 26, 1887) the Department of the Interior issued a circular on this subject,

entitled 'Circular relative to lands in possession of Indians' (Land Decisions, Vol. VI, pp. 341-342). A copy of this circular is herewith enclosed. It is an excellent ruling and seems to cover the case, but it was issued so long ago that it has been forgotten or overlooked; in fact, most of the present registers of land offices never heard of it. I earnestly recommend that this circular be reissued at once and distributed to all the land offices in the west coast States.

DESTRUCTION OF CROPS BY WHITES.

Another very real grievance is the dastardly conduct of some of the frontier whites, who, when the Indians are away picking fruit, break down their fences and let in cattle, sheep or hogs, which quickly devour the beans, grain and other crops the Indians have laboriously planted and grown. One would expect that so infamous a practice would be rare. Unfortunately it is common. The lower class of settlers and the lawless, grasping stockmen covet the small acres still held by Indians, and rarely neglect an opportunity to annoy and harass--particularly if they can fatten their stock at the same time. I have known them to break open and turn stock into enclosures where harvested grain had been stored. If the outraged owner appeals to the nearest officer of the law, he is told the sad truth that he has no evidence and no redress.

The widespread prevalence of this habit of robbing their gardens and grain fields goes a long way toward explaining the lack of interest in agricultural pursuits so often charged against the Indians.

INDIANS IN FOREST RESERVES.

It so happens that the great majority of Indians inhabiting the Sierra region in California live in the belt of oak-clad foothills bordering the forest reserves on the west, and recently withdrawn from entry. In several localities recently visited by me, white men were, at the time of the withdrawal, attempting to secure lands occupied by Indians. These men are still endeavoring to shape matters so that they may obtain title as soon as the withdrawn lands are thrown open. I earnestly recommend that in fixing the limits of the forest reserves the boundary lines be so adjusted as to include as many Indian homes as possible. This seems to be the simplest way to protect them from encroachment.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion I beg to make the following recommendations:

1. That the Land Office circular of October 26, 1887, relative to lands in possession of Indians, be reissued at once and distributed to all land offices in the Pacific coast States.

2. That in fixing the boundaries of forest reserves, lands occupied by Indians be retained, whenever possible, within the reservations.

3. That the Indian Bureau add to its force one or more competent men whose duty shall be to prosecute persons who sell liquor to Indians.

1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D.C., Dec. 10, 1903.

The McMillan Company,
66 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of November 16, transmitting proofs of ten full-page illustrations of bears, came before my return to Washington. You ask me to supply copy for the captions of these illustrations. If you will kindly secure from the artist and forward to me his notes as to what these bears are, and where the specimens illustrated came from, I shall be very glad to furnish the necessary captions. I am glad to see that most of the drawings are excellent. Two of them, however, I do not like. If you have any text figures or other illustrations of any kind for this volume, I should be glad to see same as early as practicable.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D.C., Dec. 10, 1903

W.C. Walker,
Pollasky, Calif.

My Dear Will:

Herewith I am sending you, for Mrs. Matthews, the photograph I took of her a short time ago, and shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly deliver the same. I am sending it by registered mail, so that it will not evaporate from the post-office, as so many of my photographs have done in the past. Please give my regards to Mrs. Matthews.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
December 11, 1903

My dear Professor Richardson:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter of November 14, inquiring about a course of lectures for your Summer Session.

The subject of the course to which you refer is not so much the Geographic Distribution of species as the Physical geography of North America from the standpoint of the naturalist. The physiographic areas are examined with reference to conspicuous types of animals and plants, which help make them what they are. We have no word which exactly expresses this idea, through Humboldt used the expression Physiognomic Areas to designate parts of a country whose striking features are due largely to peculiar types of vegetation--as sagebrush plains, coniferous forests, yucca and cactus deserts, and the like. The term Geographic Distribution has come to have a meaning quite different from this.

You have doubtless noticed how the meaning of the word biology has been perverted by modern teachers until, as ordinarily understood, it no longer stands for the science of life but for the science of the section cutter, the morphologist, and the physiologist. Did it ever occur to you that in like manner the term physical geography is in danger of deflection from its original meaning? Is there not a tendency among modern teachers to restrict it to the geological side--to the explanation of earth sculpture and topographic form?

The lectures I have in view do not take up the geological or causal side of earth forms but deal with the Aspects of Nature in each of what I conceive to be the natural physiographic areas of our continent. You might regard the subject as a mixture of physical geography and biology.

You suggest eight lectures, part at the beginning and part near the end of the Summer Session. This could be easily arranged by grouping the lectures in two distinct but related courses:

(1) The physiographic areas with reference to dominant types of animals and plants-- or simply, Aspects of Nature in North America. Five lectures.

(2) The geographic distribution of animals and plants. Three lectures.

I have prepared for these lectures fully 1000 lantern slides, mainly colored, from which to select those needed for each.

In reply to your inquiry as to terms, I would suggest $500 as perhaps fair compensation for the two courses.

As the lectures would require considerable preparation I should have to take an extended leave of absence from my official work in order to give them proper attention.

Very sincerely yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Prof. Leon J. Richardson
Dean of the Summer Session
University of California

December 23, 1903.

C. S. Newhall Esq.

Fresno, California.

My dear Sir:

Mr.Pinchot and I have been to the Land Office recently in the interest of an Indian known as Wuksache Bob, who lives a couple of miles west of Eshom Valley, where he has built a house and wants to build a fence. He wants permission to use some chunks and stubs of big trees now lying on the ground in the Forest Reserve, on or not far off from the road which runs from Badger to Millwood. The Land Office people told me that you can grant the necessary permit, and gave me the enclosed blank application, which I have filled out as far as I am able. I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly attend to it. If one of your Rangers could, without too much trouble, stop and see Bob, he could easily fill the remaining parts of the blank and learn just what is wanted.

Wuksache Bob is an intelligent and industrious Indian and surely deserves encouragement in his desire to fence his place. If you can assist him in this matter I shall be greatly obliged.

Respectfully,

E. Hart Merriam

1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D.C., Dec.26,1903.

Mr. John A. Farley,
1 Everett Street,
Malden, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your letter of the 21st instant, returning the manuscript sent you through Mr. Brewster. I am obliged for the trouble you have taken with it, and am glad to be able to say that in only two instances have you made alterations which I do not accept.

We are just now very short of funds in the Biological Survey, but one of our men, paid at the rate of $1,200, goes away the end of ~~December~~ January, so that it may be possible for us to arrange with the Civil Service Commission to give you his position and pay for the next six months, beginning January 1. If this would be agreeable to you I will find out if it can be done, and will wire you if necessary to notify you at once. In offering you this position tentatively it seems necessary to mention only one matter in advance, namely, that you would not be able to devote your entire time to editorial work, but would be expected to do any sort of work along our lines which may chance to be needing attention. Personally I am completely overwhelmed with accumulated work just now, and very much need the help of one or two assistants additional to those on our force, who are already fully occupied.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919 - 16th St. Washington
Dec. 31, 1903.

Dear Walter:

Again it is my pleasant duty to hand you fifty dollars with the compliments of your unknown friend. I think that it will prove helpful in letting you to carry on your work. I remain, with best wishes to you and your brethren & sisters,

Yours truly
A Most American

Walter K. Fisher
Palo Alto, Calif.

1919 - 16th St.
Washington, D.C.
Dec. 31, 1903.

Prof. J. W. Exley
Bro. Wells College
My dear Sir:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter of the 15th inst. I have been laid up with a cold and trouble with my eyes.

I shall be glad to lecture at Wells early in March (exact date to be fixed by you) on 'Protective Coloration of Mammals & Birds'. I shall have plenty of good colored lantern slides.

As to your suggestion for a second lecture, the only difficulty is the time required. I have no engagements in your part of the State, and feel that it will take longer than I had expected to make the round trip.

If you would not object to a natural history lecture on Sunday afternoon or evening, I could give one Saturday & another Sunday and would make the fee $90, but if I should have to stay over for Monday night I would have to charge $50 each on account of loss of time here.

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam

1909-86/4
Washington
Jan. 8, 1904.

Hon. Judge Townsend.

Yours of the 5th came last evening. I am glad you feel as you do about the desirability of getting a final decision from the Supreme Court on the Hensley milk matter, and I hereby join you in asking Judge Stoddard to act for us in bringing the matter before the court.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam

The Hon.
Judge W. K. Townsend,
New Haven, Conn.

January 13, 1904.

My dear Mr. Whitney:

Unfortunately it will be impossible for me to let you have the bear manuscript before the date you mention--the 28th of this month. I am hurrying it all I can, but, as you know, I have to work all day every day except Sundays and holidays on my regular Biological Survey work, so that evenings, Sundays, and holidays are the only time I have, and not all of this. However, I am pushing the thing as fast as I can, and will let you have it as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

Caspar Whitney, Esq.,
239 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

January 14, 1904.

Prof. Leon J. Richardson,
Dean of the Summer School, University of California,
Berkeley, Calif.

My dear Professor Richardson:

Many thanks for your recent letter from Ann Arbor, which came while I was laid up from a small operation on one of my eyes. I am very glad to be relieved of these lectures, for, on figuring on the time it would take, I was convinced that I could ill afford to take so long a leave on account of the hole it would make in the field work I have laid out for the coming season.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter, and with kind regards to you all, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

January 14, 1904.

Prof. J. W. Freley,
Wells College,
Aurora, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Thanks for your letter of January 11. Your decision in the matter is entirely satisfactory to me, and I will endeavor to reach Aurora on Tuesday, March 1. Mr. L. A. Fuertes, of Ithaca, has kindly offered to pilot me out from that place.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

January 15, 1904.

Carl Rungius, Esq.,
108 Kemp Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your recent letter about the drawings. Most of them I like. The principal difficulty was that I could not always tell which were intended for grizzlies and which for the big Alaska bears, as the distinctive feature afforded by the front claws is not always obvious. In the case of the great Kadiak bear it would have been better if the spruce forest had been omitted, inasmuch as the trees are confined to the southeastern end of the island, while the bears are most abundant on the bare, grassy, and flowery slopes.

Thanking you for your letter, I am,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

352

Personal

1919-164, Washington
Jan. 17, 1914.

My dear Grinnell:

It seems incredible that I have delayed writing you for so long. I've been laid up with cold, and had eyes much of the time, but that is only in small part the cause of the delay. I wanted to find out a few things, and that has taken — ages, it seems.

I have seen the President twice and have recently read a letter from Commr. J. to the President in which J. states that he has put a clause in the bill providing a place & salary for Frank Nash & some sort of "special agent".

That is a great deal, though a long way from an Asst. Commissionership. Personally, I have grave doubts as to Nash's fitness for the higher position. The position would be a grand one, as you say, if it could be filled by such material as you or Kennan or one or two other who wouldn't take it on any account. But I doubt exceedingly if will be asked for in the bill this year.

The funny thing is that J is very much taken with Nash & says he has done splendid work!

I made a brief report to the President on certain non-reservation Indians of California, and made 3 recommendations, 2 of which have been acted on favorably — so I feel that I have been able to help them some.

(2

1919. 16 St.
Washington
Feb. 6, 1914

My dear Mrs Earll:

Please pardon my delay in acknowledging your recent letter with check for $10. in payt. of cost of draining back of Erie St. property — which amounts 9 feet S.R. Bank a little more than a year ago.

I have decided to divide back charge between you and Henshaw, & am sending herewith stamps for my check for $5. and have charged the same to a/c of Mr. Henshaw.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam

Mrs Louise H. Earll
Chevy Chase, Md.

3/ Will take care all about the rubber core sample & the charge & credit slip. Thanks for the check for $5.00 and receipt for same. Have charged Mr. Henshaw's account with the $5.00 and credited the same to Mr. Earll's account. Have also sent the receipt to Mr. Henshaw.

Dr. Geo. Field Simmons
New York.

March 8, 1904.

Geo. F. Newell, Esq.,
384 Atlantic Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting a typewritten copy of the catalogue of the Plimpton collection of Indian baskets, reached me several days ago. If this list contains all the data recorded by Mr. Plimpton, it is certainly unfortunate, as the collection would have a much higher value if accompanied by what are now considered necessary details concerning each piece. However, I have gone over the list several times, in compliance with your request, and have made a considerable number of corrections, both in the tribal names and the names of localities. These, however, are only a small fragment of the corrections that should be made if you really intend to publish the list. In its present form it contains many inaccuracies and some impossibilities. A large part of the names given in the tribal name column are not names of tribes at all, but of localities. On the other hand, in several cases the tribes mentioned do not and never did live at the localities mentioned. The names of several tribes are spelled in several ways. This is a small matter, and I have not attempted to make the spelling uniform except in particularly aggravated cases.

The numbers 18, 20, and 26 are given as 'Digger,' while the localities mentioned show that three wholly different tribes, speaking wholly different languages, must have been meant. As a matter of fact, there is no such tribe as Digger, the term being one of contempt applied by the whites and having no tribal significance whatever. The name Pomo also covers a number of tribes.

No. 82. Mahlamoot is given as coming from Yukon River, Alaska. The Mahlamoots are a tribe of Eskimo living on Kotzebue Sound, far to the north of the Yukon.

105, Ingalik. This is a term applied by the Eskimo to a tribe of Indians living on the Yukon.

Nearly all of the Klikatat baskets are entered as coming from Klickatat County, Oregon. There is no such county in Oregon, and no such Indians inhabit the State. They live in Klickatat County, Washington.

129. The name of the tribe and the name of the locality are transposed. The tribe is Makah, the place Neah Bay, Washington.

142 is entered as Fraser River, Klickatat County, Oregon. Fraser River and the Fraser River Indians are in British Columbia, not in the United States. Hence if the basket came from this tribe the locality is wrong. Whether it is the locality or the basket that is wrong can only be determined by reference to the basket itself. The same is true in several other cases.

190 is given as Wichumna, from Fresno County, California. The Indians of this tribe (also spelled Wiktchumne) live on Kaweah River, Tulare County. A single family has moved to Fresno County. It is possible that this basket was made by them.

206 is given as Pitt River, B. C., followed by the word 'trunk.' Pit River and the Pit River Indians are in northern California, but these Indians do not make baskets describable as 'trunks'. The

British Columbia Indians do make trunk baskets, so that Pitt River is probably an error for Thompson River or Fraser River.

209, Cowlitz. The Cowlitz River and people are in Washington, not Oregon.

214. Wichumna, is given from Kings River, Kern County. Kings River is not in Kern County, and no Indians of this tribe live either on Kings River or in Kern County. They live, as before stated, on Kaweah River in Tulare County, except the single family now living in Fresno County.

231, Chico. Chico and the Chico Indians are in Butte County, not Colusa County.

250-252 are entered as Pomo from Mendocino County, but in each case the word 'Inyo' is added. This must be a mistake, as Inyo County is on the desert east of the Sierra, many hundred miles away from the Pomo country.

Does the difference in the two sets of numbers (totals 260 and 288) indicate that about thirty baskets are missing from the collection? And does the word 'sold' entered in a few places indicate that the basket was disposed of prior or subsequent to Mr. Plimpton's death?

The collection contains a surprisingly large number of Pomo baskets. You are probably aware that these are regarded by the trade as among the most valuable of baskets. They have one very weak point, however. Most of them are heavily decorated with feathers--quails' plumes, woodpecker heads, meadowlark breasts, blue-jay backs, duck necks, and so on. These feathers unhappily are greedily devoured by moths and dermestes, so that the utmost care is

necessary to preserve them. Pomo baskets, therefore, must be kept in moth-proof cases. As the moth season is now on in California, it is important that some one should bear this in mind.

Owing to the very large number of Pomo baskets, it occurs to me that should you not be able to sell the collection in the entirety, it might be wise to divide it into two or more parts, as most collectors and some museums specialize by tribes.

If I can be of further assistance to you in the matter, you will of course let me know. Your list, with the corrections indicated, is returned herewith. You will of course not think of publishing it in its present imperfect, unsatisfactory, and misleading form.

Yours truly,

C. Hart Merriam -

Was a price list found in the collection? If so, what is it? C.H.M.

Retake of Preceding Frame

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Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

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Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

Has a price been fixed on the collection? If so, what is it? C.H.M.

1919--16th street
Washington, D.C.
April 3, 1904.

C.C.Tegethoff,
Secretary E. H. Harriman,
120 Broadway, New York City .

Dear Sir:

I dislike to trouble you with personal matters, but am unable to get any response from the freight department of the S.P. Co. concerning a lost package. As you will see by the enclosed shipping receipt, two cases of olive oil were shipped to me by freight from Ellwood Station, California, November 10,1903. These cases have never reached me. Several months ago I wrote to the Freight Department of the S.P.Co. at San Francisco, but have had no reply. If you will kindly refer the matter to the proper authority I shall be obliged.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

1919--16th street
Washington, D.C.
April 3, 1904.

C.C.Tegethoff,
Secretary E. H. Harriman,
120 Broadway, New York City .

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Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C.,
April 16, 1904.

Mr. Alex. Millar,
Sec'y. Southern Pacific Co.,
120 Broadway, New York.

Dear Mr. Millar:

Many thanks for your letter of yesterday. In regard to the two cases of olive oil shipped me from Ellwood, Calif., last November, and never received, I wrote two or three months ago to the General Freight Agent, Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco. I did not hunt up the official's name, but addressed my letter simply to the General Freight Agent.

Very truly yours,

Washington, D. C.,
April 16, 1904.

Mr. Alex. Millar,
Sec'y, Southern Pacific Co.,
120 Broadway, New York.

Dear Mr. Millar:

Many thanks for your letter of yesterday. In regard to the two cases of olive oil shipped me from Ellwood, Calif , last November, and never received, I wrote two or three months ago to the General Freight Agent, Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco. I did not hunt up the official's name, but addressed my letter simply to the General Freight Agent, & have had no reply.

Very truly yours,

E. Hall Sherman

1919-16th
Washington
April 16, 1904

Dear Fuertes:

Many thanks for your letter of the 14th. You are too generous in offering me three bird minutes at 25 dollars each. Let us call them 35 dollars and then I may have the face to ask you for a few more.

63 @ 35 = $22.05, which I submit enclosed. Do let me know about the slides you kindly lent me here (and which I have been too busy to attend to until today) 12 slides @ 35 = 4.20, making $26.25 in all for which my check accompanies.

Glad to know your trip to Cornell was a success.

The Aliens are here hunting it & will be here 10 days. Best regards & U.S. to Mrs. Nanouchetta.

Ever faithfully yours

C. Hart Merriam.

1914 - 16th.
Washington Sts.
April 28, 1904

H. Van Alstyne & Son.
Sts. Louis:

Your bill of the 16th inst. reach. today, for which my check is enclosed herewith ($26.60).

The slides & returned negatives and drawing came several days ago. The drawings (originals mentioned) hundred dollars) were very carefully packed - in fact were not packed at all, not even wrapped in paper - but simply laid in between pieces of slides, negatives & envelopes!

Very respectfully yours -

1919--16th St.,Washington
May 2,1904.

My dear Mr.Pickett:

Thanks for your letter of April 26, enclosing Judge Townsend's check for $32.68.

The agreement between Judge Townsend and myself of which you speak, by which he was to receive 2/3 and I 1/3 of the charge for services, had reference to the then existing conditions and specifically to the relatively large original payment to the Executors in the original Administration Account and was not intended to be perpetual. At that time he was much annoyed by Duggan, Heli, and the Estate accounts. Now that Mr.Smith looks after the property and you make up the accounts, the conditions appear to be quite different. Under present circumstances is there any reason why a half and half division of what is left would not be the fair thing.

Very truly yours,

C. Hunt Burnham.

Mr.C.E.Pickett,
New Haven.

Glad to know you are doing so well with your
so were we have two apiece. Now first the
should be entitled to a prize! —

1919 Sixteenth St.
Washington
May 22, 1904

Dear Professor Cattell:

Yesterday I hand you a paper on California Indians. It contains about 3500 words, which I suspect is too long for Science. If so, prefer any other journal considered suitable, kindly return soon.

Yours truly,
C. Hart Merriam.

Prof. J. McK. Cattell
Garrison-on-Hudson, N.Y.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN TRIBES IN THE SOUTHERN SIERRA AND ADJACENT PARTS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

By C. Hart Merriam .

The distribution of Indian tribes in California has never been completely worked out. This is due partly to the difficulty of the undertaking but mainly to the inadequate amount of field work thus far done in the State. The principal contribution to the subject is Stephen Powers' 'Tribes of California', published in 1877. Powers' field work was done in the summers of 1871 and 1872, supplemented by a collecting trip in 1875 or 1876. The time at his disposal was limited, and most of it was given to the Indians of the northern half of the State, those of the southern half receiving very little attention. In discussing the distribution and relations of the southern tribes he was several times led into error, and in certain instances even referred to one stock tribes belonging to another. These errors were copied by Powell in his Indian Linguistic Families, 1901.

Powers' work contains a large map showing the distribution of linguistic stocks in California, though it does not give quite all that are mentioned in the text. In the matter of nomenclature it obviously was worked over by Powell.

In 1891 appeared the Powell-Henshaw map of the linguistic stocks of North America, the California part of which is only slightly modified from Powers' map of 1877, the principal changes being in the names used for the stocks. In 1903 Dixon and Kroeber published a small map of the linguistic families of California, which, though not so credited, is copied from the Powers and Powell-Henshaw maps, with slight alterations on the northwest coast and a few changes in nomenclature. All of these maps are so generalized, particularly in the southern half of the State, that they fail to show the real boundaries of the areas and make no attempt to indicate the localities at which Indians actually lived. They are misleading in that the areas allotted to the various stocks cover the entire area of the State, leaving no spaces between and no parts unoccupied. It is true, in many cases tribes were so numerous as to press closely upon one another, with definite boundaries between; but in other cases they were widely separated and there were large tracts wholly unoccupied.

The distribution of Indians conforms closely with that of the faunal and floral areas. Zoologists and botanists have found that animals and plants are arranged in definite belts the boundaries of which are determined by climatic conditions. In the northern hemisphere north of the tropics the northern zones are called Boreal, the southern Austral. In North America the Austral zones are called Lower Sonoran, Upper Sonoran, and Transition; the Boreal zones, Canadian, Hudsonian, and Alpine. In California no Indians live in the Boreal zones, and few if any in the upper half of the Transition zone, though certain tribes claim parts of these as summer hunting grounds.

The great majority live in a single life zone--the Upper Sonoran; many in the Lower Sonoran, and a few in the Transition. The Lower Sonoran comprises the hot San Joaquin-Sacramento plain and certain valleys, the Colorado and Mojave deserts, and small areas in the southern part of the State; the Upper Sonoran comprises the foothill or Digger pine belt of the Sierra, most of the coast ranges and valleys, and the

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greater part of southern California west of the desert; the Transition comprises the yellow of Ponderosa pine belt of the Sierra, the corresponding belt of other mountains, and a narrow strip along the humid coast.

For several years I have been engaged in mapping, for the U.S. Biological Survey, the distribution of plants and animals in California. This work takes me into all parts of the state so that I frequently come across camps of Indians belonging to different tribes. These tribes are so little known, and are disappearing so rapidly, that I have felt it a duty to stop, whenever practicable, long enough to secure ~~brief~~ vocabularies and find out who the various people are. Some are now on the verge of extinction and several are represented by only one or two living individuals. It is obvious therefore that whatever is to be learned from them must be learned at once.

Persons unfamiliar with this kind of work may be interested to know that the classification of tribes and stocks is based wholly on language ~~and that~~. In most cases the numerals alone are sufficient for the purpose. It is well however not to rely too implicitly

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cient for the purpose. It is well however not to rely too implicitly. ~~In words for~~ In certain cases they, as well as many other words, are strongly affected by contact with neighboring tribes. This is particularly true of remnants of tribes whose altered conditions have brought them into friendly intercourse with tribes with whom they were not formerly on terms of intimacy. Thus members of two disappearing California tribes (Ko-ko-he-ba and Kosh-sho'-o) at first gave me numerals belonging to different linguistic families from those to which they themselves belong, but when their attention was called to the matter they promptly corrected the mistake. In another class of cases the effects of contact are so firmly incorporated into the language that the persons speaking do not realize that they are using borrowed words. Thus the Pakanepul of Kern Valley, assumed to be of Paiute origin because four of their numerals (2,3,5 and 6) resemble or suggest those of the Paiutes, gave for 7 the Yokut word ~~um-chin~~. This was not an accidental use of the word ~~by one individual but~~ for was given me by three persons at different camps. Besides the numerals, it has been my practice to collect terms of relation-

ship, names of animals and plants, and vocabularies of several hundred of what seem to be the more important words.

In the Sierra region the distribution of tribes conforms closely with certain faunal belts, or life zones. The higher and colder belt comprising the Boreal zones, is not inhabited, and only a few tribes go as high as the lower half of the Transition zone, most of them living in the Upper Sonoran or Digger-pine belt, which occupies the lower slopes and foothills. All the way from Sacramento canyon to Tehachapi, a distance of about 600 miles, fully 95 percent of the Sierra Indians dwell in this life zone. Most of the tribes live wholly within it and not one lives wholly above it.

The Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the Sierra Nevada between the Yuba and American Rivers in the territory of the Mis-se-non (or Nishinam), a branch of the so-called Midu stock. The Nissenon reach from Bear River on the north to the Cosumne on the south. South of the Cosumne are the Muwa, called by Powell

Moquelumnan. The Muwa are one of the largest stocks in California. Their territory embraces the Upper Sonoran and lower half of the Transition zones of the of the west flank of the middle Sierra from the Cosumnes to Fresno Creek--a distance of about 110 miles.

South of the Muwa, and ranging from Fresno Creek to Kern Lake and Tehachapi Basin, are the tribes of two widely different linguistic families--Yokut and Paiute. These tribes are arranged in the main in parallel belts, the Yokuts occupying the lower and more westerly country, the Paiutes the higher and more easterly. But there is this important difference: The Yokut tribes are numerous and until the confiscation of their lands by the whites their distribution was continuous, while the Paiute tribes are few and their distribution is and always was interrupted by broad intervals.

Powers recognized the general facts that the Indians of this part of California belong in the main to the Yokut and Paiute stocks; that the Yokut tribes were a peaceful people and were the earlier occupants of the region, and that the Paiute tribes were more powerful and warlike and entered at a later period. He states that

bands of Paiutes, leaving their desert homes east of the mountains, had pushed through the passes of the Sierra, invaded certain valleys of the west slope, and driven out the Yokut people.

Tribes of other linguistic families inhabited the hot Tulare-Kern Basin and the region to the west and southwest, but they do not come within the scope of the present paper.

In the area south of Fresno Creek I have obtained vocabularies from 18 tribes, of which, nine are of the Yokut origin and nine of supposed Paiute or Shoshonian origin.

THE YOKUT TRIBES.

The country of the Yokuts comprise the eastern part of the San Joaquin Valley and adjacent lower slopes of the Sierra from Fresno Creek southward to the Bakersfield Plain. Their villages, when the whites first visited this part of California, were numerous and prosperous, and the territory claimed by the various tribes spread continuously from one end of the area to the other.

The tribes were most numerous in the Kaweah Delta region, on Kings River and the San Joaquin, and Food was abundant and easily procured and the population was large. Some of the early settlers of the Kaweah Delta say that at the time of their arrival the number of Indians there was at least five thousand. But this region early suffered the inevitable results of the coming of the whites--first Spaniards and Mexicans, soon followed by the Americans. Not only were the fertile valley lands taken possession of, but the rich harvest of acorns of the valley oaks was claimed by the hog men, who in their greed were not willing even to divide the crop with the native inhabitants. At the north end of Tulare Lake two or three tribes were rounded up by the hog men and brutally herded and driven north during the winter rains to the mountains northeast of where Fresno now stands. Many fell by the way, and some who escaped were "taken care of on their return". This and other exploits help to explain the almost complete extermination of the Tache and Natconate tribes. But this is not the place to tell of the outrages committed by the whites on these inoffensive people.

Let it suffice to remark that events and incidents connected with the

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establishment and growth of Visalia on the Kaweah River, and of the towns on Kings River led to the destruction of numerous tribes. Nevertheless, remnants of at least nine Yokut tribes still exist. These, with the Yokut tribes still inhabiting the region east, beginning at the north, are:

1. Chuk-chan'-cy, inhabiting the foothill country between Fresno Creek on the north and the San Joaquin River on the south, from a little above Fresno Flat in the lower part of the Transition or Ponderosa pine belt down to the site of old Millerton near the lower edge of the Upper Sonoran or of the Digger pine belt.

2. Pit-kah'-te (or Pit-kah'-che), on the south side of the San Joaquin below Millerton, in the Lower Sonoran zone. Only a few left.

3. Kosh-sho'-o, on Dry Creek and Table Mountain, in the Upper Sonoran zone. Nearly extinct.

4. Cho-e-nim'-ne, on Kings River at mouth of Mill Creek, and the closely related Cho-ki'-min-ah of Squaw Valley, both in the Upper Sonoran zone. Only a few families left.

5. Wik-tchum'-ne, on Kaweah River near Limekiln or Lemon Cove,

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on the border between the Upper and Lower Sonoran zones.

6. Tä-dum'-ne, formerly on Kaweah River below Visalia in the Lower Sonoran zone. Now nearly extinct.

7. Na-too'-na-ta, formerly on Kings River north of Tulare Lake, near the abandoned town of Kingston, in the Lower Sonoran zone. Nearly extinct.

8. Takche, on Tulare Lake, in Lower Sonoran zone. Only a few left.

9. Yow'-el-man'-ne, formerly on Bakersfield Plain and thence to Kern Lake in Lower Sonoran zone. Only a few left.

THE PAIUTE TRIBES

The country of the Paiutes, as every one knows, is the desert region east of the Sierra. The tribes of Paiute origin which invaded the Sierra and established themselves on the west slope are:

1. Nim, on North Fork of San Joaquin and adjacent region, in Ponderosa pine or Transition zone.

2. Hol-ko-mah, on Sycamore Creek and Big Creek, north of Kings River, in the lower edge of the Ponderosa pine belt and upper edge of the Digger pine (

3. Ko-ko-he-ba, in Burro Valley, with one village over the divide, looking into the valley of Sycamore Creek, in upper part of Upper Sonoran or Digger pine belt. Only a few of them.

4. Em-tim-bitch, in Kill Creek Valley some miles south of its junction with Kings River, in lower half of Transition and upper part of Upper Sonoran zones.

5. Wuk-sa-che, in Eshom Valley north of Kaweah River, along the border between the Upper Sonoran and Transition zones.

6. Pa-kan-e-pul, in valley of South Fork of Kern River, in the Upper Sonoran zone. They also call themselves Te-bot-e-lob-e-lay (meaning pine nut eaters). The Yowelmanne call them Wah-lik-nas-se.

7. New-oo-ah, on Paiute Mountain and neighboring region, from Kelso Creek on the north nearly to Tehachapi on the south, in Upper Sonoran zone. The name of this tribe in the languages of their neighbors, the Yowelmanne and Pakanepul, is Kow-i-sah or Kah-wis-sah.

Geographically, the tribes may be arranged in two groups, separated from each other by a considerable interval not inhabited by Indians of the same stock. The first or northernmost group comprises five tribes scattered among the mountain valleys from the region about the North Fork of San Joaquin River south to

Eshom Valley, namely, the Nim, Hoi-ko-mah, Ko-ko-he-ba, Em-tim-bitch, and Wuk-sa-che. All of these are unquestionably of Paiute origin.

The second group lies much farther south, in hilly country the valley of South Fork of Kern and extending thence southerly over Paiute Mountain to the neighborhood of Tehachapi, and comprises two tribes--the Pa-kan-e-pul, on South Fork of Kern, and the New-oo-ah, centering about Paiute Mountain. Their relations are not certain.

An examination of the languages of the Paiute tribes shows at once that they are by no means equally related either to one another or to the desert Indians from whom they originally came. The five northern tribes must have crossed the mountains in comparatively recent times, for their languages differ only slightly from one another and from that of the Petonaquats or Owens Valley Paiutes. The two southern tribes, if really of Paiute origin, must have invaded the region in very ancient times, for their tongues differ so widely both from one another and from the parent stock that it is only by certain common roots that their supposed affinities appear. In fact apart from the numerals the resemblances are very slight and it may be possible that they indicate contact rather than relationship. Further study of these Indians is greatly needed. Their reference to the Paiute stock in the present paper is only provisional.

Contrasting the distribution of the Yokut tribes collectively with that of the 5 undoubted Paiute tribes of the same region, it appears that the Yokut inhabit the hot San Joaquin Valley (Lower Sonoran) and adjacent foothills (Upper Sonoran), while the Paiute tribes inhabit the cooler Ponderosa pine belt of the mountains (Transition zone). Excepting the Chukchancys, who have pushed a little way into the ~~yellow~~ Ponderosa pines, none of the Yokut tribes reach higher than the Digger pine belt, and only three of them (Chukchan'-cy, Kosh-sho'-o and Cho-ki'-min-ah) reach high enough to come within this belt.

It would be convenient to speak of the linguistic families or stocks as 'nations'--as the Paiute nation, the Yokut nation, and so on--but such a designation would be incorrect, for the reason that nothing like political unity of the component tribes exists.

As well known to ethnologists, the names of linguistic stocks often present difficulties, and the names of tribes still greater difficulties. In cases where Indians have a stock name for themselves--as the desert Paiute and Shoshone; or a tribal name--as

Wuksache, Wiktchumne, Chukchancy--there is no trouble, but in cases where they have no tribal name, and such cases are common, various complications arise.

Many tribes speak of themselves as THE PEOPLE, and in numerous instances their word for people has been adopted by ethnologists (and sometimes by themselves) in lieu of a tribal or stock name. Among the family names of this class are Midu, Muwa, and Yokut; among the tribal names are Nim and New-oo'-ah, both meaning people--the first from neum or nüm, the last from new'-ah. In some cases a locative or place name is prefixed to the stock name to distinguish the tribe--as Ahwanee Muwa, Chowchilla Muwa, and so on. In the case of tribes having no definite name for themselves it is sometimes practicable to use the name given them by another tribe-- for every tribe is sure to have a name in the language of its neighbor. Such names are often based on points of the compass, meaning north people, south people, and so on.

While the Yokuts have no common or stock name for themselves (Yokut being the word meaning 'people' in some but not all of the tribes), every tribe has a fixed and definite tribal name. In the case of the desert Paiutes the opposite condition prevails, for all the tribes use the stock name while only a few have definite tribal

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names. Similarly, several of the Paiute tribes on the west slope of the Sierra appear to lack distinctive names for themselves; hence the names here given for them are provisional and tentative. The doubtful names are Nim, Holkomp, Pakanepul, and possibly also New-oo-ah; the well established names are Kokoheba, Emtimbitch, Wuksache. Of these, Kokoheba is a place name--the name of a village--which has come to be applied to the tribe.

Washington D.C.
June 10, 1904.

Prof. H. Kendall esq.
Berkeley, Calif.
Dear Sir:

A letter from H.C. Floyd asks me to send you my check for $28.00 in payment for the basket he shipped me on the 4th inst. and which arrived today. My check for the amount is enclosed herewith.

Mr Floyd spoke of sending me more baskets on approval. But as soon as I can get to California even to be gone till October and may not be there before returning. My address in California is always Academy of Sciences San Francisco.

Prof. C. Hart Merriam.

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
June 19, 1904.

My dear Mr. Whitney:

Replying to your telegram of yesterday, would say that I am not a day fixer. What I have to do I always try to do as well and as quickly as I can. Although I have been an editor for about 20 years I have not yet attained that proficiency in the business which enables one to prophesy the day on which a particular job will be finished.

All I can say is that the material for the bear book is collected, typewritten, and arranged by species. The chapter on the Rocky Mountain grizzly is practically finished, and I am pushing the others as fast as possible. As I have taken a leave and am devoting my whole time to the book, and as I am anxious to get off to California at the earliest possible moment, you may rest assured no time will be wasted.

If you would like to see the grizzly article ahead of the others I will send a copy to you.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Caspar Whitney,
239 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

1919 Sixteenth St.
Washington, D.C.
June 22, 1914

Judge Judge.

You have the and
have your hide, aint
the Crown St. buildings.

I agree with you that
under the circumstances a
3-year lease seems the
best course.

Yours
C. Hunt Wilson

Hon.
Judge W. K. Townsend
New Haven, Conn.

1914-1027.
Washington
July 1, 1904.

My dear Judge:

Yours of the 24th came several days ago and would have been answered at once but for the rush of work attending the close of a fiscal year & the transition which takes place today.

It seems to me, in view of the uncertainty of life, that a 5 year lease of the Avenue property is too long. On the other hand, if you feel, being on the ground, that we can get materially better rentals on the 3 years, I will agree to the 5 year lease.

Let me suggest a device of conveyance. When I wrote the ticket I thought to put the rentals in a pocket apart by themselves & to add to the ticket "it would be fair to divide the rentals between us." But if you are engaged by legal work & the rentals are only fair upon what you should continue to receive the legal fees would empty anyway.

Yours truly,
Theo. W. Noyes
C. A. Snow & Co.

1919 - 16 St.
Washington, D.C.
July 11, 1904

Edward S. Field Esq.
427 Bway, New York.

Dear Sir:

I have had filed my check for $10.00 in pay of account for bill for printing of five cards for you - last autumn.

Kindly discontinue sending me cards.

I am told that many old cards in the office and have no use for the present ~~ext~~, which I originally subscribed for now to help out the cause - because I needed the cards.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam.

Washington, D.C.
July 16, 1904.

President Nicholas Murray Butler
Columbia University, New York.

My dear President Butler:

I wish to apologize for my delay in replying to your courteous letter of June 6, asking if I could be present at Columbia on Monday October 31, 1904 to receive the degree offered me a year ago.

Various unforseen matters have interferred with my field work in the west this year, and I am now in Washington and shall be for ten days before returning to California. Under the circumstances it has been impossible for me to see far enough ahead to be absolutely certain that I could be in New York the end of October. It now looks as if I could, and if the opportunity is still open I shall be glad to attend the 150th anniversary of the foundation of Columbia and thus show my appreciation of the honor done me.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
July 17, 1904.

Hon.Charles D. Walcott,

President Washington Academy of Sciences.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I hand you a minority report of the committee recently appointed by you to consider the proposition of an International Phonetic Conference. Dr.Evermann, my colleague in the minority, is now in California and consequently unable to sign with me.

Some members of the Board are opposed to the project on the ground that it is so far removed from the sphere of activities of its members that none of them are qualified to conduct or supervise the inquiry; a still larger number are opposed to it if, as seems inevitable, the Academy would be expected to take part in calling or managing the conference.

It has been vaguely intimated that the proposed work may be done under the Academy's name by an individual or individuals not members of the Academy, and that the necessary funds may be provided by some outside person, but no definite statement to this effect has been made before either the Board or the committee. Admitting this to be possible, how under such conditions could the Academy exercise proper supervision and scrutiny over the work, and how could it avoid being compromised by some ill-advised act? In fact, it is hard to see how the Academy could permit the work to be undertaken in such a way without thereby compromising its dignity and standing.

The projector, promotor, and pusher of this peculiar project states in a recent letter that "the only object of the circular is to ascertain the opinion of the educated public, and this object will be accomplished at St.Louis anyhow, though not as conveniently as it would be by a circular issued before the meetings" at St. Louis. If the object is to be accomplished anyhow, whether or not the Academy does anything about it, what is the use of placing the Academy in the position of meddling with a subject which none of its members are qualified to handle and which has already stirred up serious differences of opinion among the members of the Board?

Furthermore, certain members of the Board resent being harassed by a man outside the Academy who has presumed to direct and dictate the policy of the Academy in this matter and who is obviously responsible for the whole affair.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Minority report of Committee on proposed International Phonetic Conference.

To the President and Board of Managers,
Washington Academy of Sciences.

Sirs:

A minority of your committee appointed under a resolution of the Board dated May 31, 1904, "to consider and report upon the whole proposition of a phonetic conference," beg to submit:

(1) That the whole committee has not considered or reported upon the main question, namely, whether the Washington Academy is the proper body to inaugurate an International Phonetic Conference.

(2) That the Board, in proposing to issue a circular inviting opinions as to the feasibility of such a conference, has not seriously considered the obligations and responsibilities in which the Academy would be involved in the event that the majority of the replies favor the project; for is not the intention of calling the conference distinctly implied in sending out the circular?

The minority of your committee beg to ask:

(a) Has the Board considered the magnitude of the burden it would have to carry, first and immediately, in the voluminous correspondence and the digestion of replies following the distribution of the circular; later, in arranging for and managing the proposed conference and collating the results for publication?

(b) Has the Academy the financial resources necessary to inaugurate and carry through an undertaking so expensive and laborious?

(c) Why should the Washington Academy attempt a purely philological inquiry when there are already in existence a Philological Society, an American Philological Association, and several kindred organizations?

(d) Has the Academy among its members an eminent philologist competent to guide and direct a movement of this kind, and to take part in the deliberations of the conference?

(e) If so, what guarantee has the Academy that he will give the months and years of labor necessary to supervise the work such an undertaking is sure to entail?

(f) Is it the judgement of the Board that an organization is likely to succeed in an undertaking in which none of its members are particularly concerned and none competent to speak with the voice of authority?

In conclusion, the minority of your committee earnestly trust that the Washington Academy of Sciences will abstain from taking the first step in a project sure to involve it in serious embarassment if not discredit.

Respectfully,

Washington, D.C.
July 16, 1904.

July 20, 1904

City Treasurer
Buffalo, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for Ferry St. tax bill, just rec'd. I notice that the regular tax has been increased and that a lot of 'locals' have been added. Will you kindly inform me what these locals' are for? The numbers are 10941, 11070², 11021', 11021².

Is there no way of getting the assessed value of these lots cut down? They are unjustly high, being higher than the actual sale value of the lots. The lots are opposite the fruit sheds and I have been unable to sell them, although I have tried various times & have put a sign on for 10 or 15 years. I have already paid in taxes several times the actual value of the lots -

Ref - a. Nos. [illegible]

1919 - 16 St.
Washington
July 23, 1904

Dr. Walter Hough
3308 - 14 St.
Dear Dr. Hough:

Enclosed is my check for $6.75 in payt. for the basketry you kindly sent me some days ago.

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam -

July 25, 1904

My dear Prof. and Mrs. Taylor.

For months I have been hoping to hear from you and to receive the invoice for the Patwin vocabularies, as I wrote you in October of the visit. I had written out ready for publication. I hope to hear very soon that you have received everything and well again.

As for me, I am dreadfully late in getting away. I shall be there about 10 days longer (possibly 12). During the summer I expect to go to Washington to see about transfer of the Indian collection, and hope to see you then.

My special object in writing now to ask if you will not kindly send me by return mail a memorandum giving the inscription you found in the big rock at old Ft. Tejon, telling of the killing of a man by a grizzly bear + giving the name and date. By some inadvertence I have mislaid the memorandum I took down + fail, and I want to mention it again in a letter I am about writing to the press. I would be glad also of the data when your party found the inscription and the skeleton.

With kind regards

Yours

C. Hart Merriam.

1919--16th Street, Washington, D.C.
July 26, 1904.

Board of Assessors
Buffalo, New York.

Dear Sirs:

I beg to call your attention to the unjustly high valuation and taxes put upon unimproved property on south side of Ferry Street opposite the Pest House, and also the inequality of valuations on adjacent lots of same block, and to ask if you cannot readjust the same.

The property in question is described as follows:

South side Ferry Street.	Ward 18				Assessed Value
No.48740	166 1/2 x 366	720	E	Fillmore Ave.	$2,330
48742	218 x 366	1053	"	" "	4,365
48743	55 x 366	1272	"	" "	1,100

Lots Nos. 48740 and 48743 have an aggregate frontage of 221 1/2 feet and are assessed at 2330+1000 = 3,430, while lot 48742 has a frontage of 218 feet (3 feet less than the others) and is assessed at 4,365. Why is the smaller area assessed $935. more than the larger, all being on the same side of the same block?

All of this property is on the block facing the Pest House and therefore unsalable. I have tried in vain to sell in for the past fifteen or twenty years and have not yet been offered its assessed valuation. Meanwhile I have paid in taxes, regular, local, and special, many thousands of dollars more than I can ever get for the property. And now, since last year, you have increased the

regular City tax, and a lot of locals amounting to $89.97 have been added. I thought I had already paid, and paid lavishly, for every conceivable kind of a local that could be assessed against this property, and now I am confronted with 4 more and don't know even what they are for? Their nos. are 1094, 11070, 11081 and 11081. Will you kindly inform me what they are for?

Can you not cut down and equalize the assessed valuation on this property so I will not be called upon to pay what, in view of the circumstances, I am sure you will agree is a very unjust tax.

Respectfully

E. Mott Harrison

1919--16th street, Washington, D.C.
July 26, 1904

Walter J. Shepard esq.
City Treasurer
Buffalo, New York.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your letter of the 21st inst. In accordance with your suggestion I am writing the Board of Assessors.

Following are the descriptions of the 3 pieces of property in question on Ferry Street, and I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly let me know what the 'locals' are for. They are nos. 1094, 11070[2], 11081[1], and 11081[3] and amount $89.97.

Thanks for your suggestion to employ some one in Buffalo to act as local agent I will try to do this, although my previous experience is this line is not encouraging, the agent to whom money for taxes was sent having kept the same so that before I knew it the land had been sold for taxes and had to be got back.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

	South side Ferry St. Ward 18,				Assessed Value
No. 48740	166 1/2	x366	720	E Fillmore Ave.	$2,330
48742	218	x366	1053	" " "	4,365
48743	55	x 366	1272	" " "	1,100

Respectfully,
C. Hart Merriam

1919 Sixteenth Street
Washington, D.C.
July 27, 1904.

Dear Walcott:

Thanks for your kind letter of the 25th inst.

I am delighted to know that you are doing research work again, and trust nothing will occur to prevent you from finishing your review of the Cambrian Brachiopods. The reward of a busy administrative life like yours is the good work you enable others to do; the penalty of such a life is the next to impossibility of getting time for original work yourself. To me it is a dreadful thing that a man whose ability and life training fit him pre-eminently for a particular piece or kind of original research is prevented by the everlasting grind from getting at it. That is where the sting comes.

No, I am neither going to break down nor to stay here much longer. Am very well and hope to start for California in about ten days. Have been doing a little work on specimens of late, and have also written a book on Bears, which is nearly ready for the press. Think it will interest Charles. Glad he is able to be in the Cascades this summer--a grand region.

Mrs.M and the children are still here but expect to go to Stony Man soon. Mrs.M. has been helping me with the bears. She joins in kindest regards to Mrs.Walcott .

As ever yours
C. Hart Merriam

Hon. Chas. D. Walcott,
Glenora, New York.

Washington
August 5, 1904

W. Lee Stevenson Esq
Indianapolis:

My many friends for the kindness and esteem of your City of which you have been the personal exponent. Your untiring energy in designing for us a large mass of useful information on the birds of this State.

Yours truly
T. Gilbert Pearson
Columbus, Ohio

1919--16th Street,
Washington, D.C.
August 6, 1904.

Dear Mr. Whitney:

Yours of the 2d inst. inquiring about the Bear book received.

I am happy to say that I have now written up the Rocky Mountain, Sonora, and California Grizzly; the Kadiak, Alaska Peninsula, Kidder, Norton Sound, Yakutat, Sitka, and Glacier bears, and also the Polar, and have left only the Blacks, on which I am now at work.

The trouble is I have too much material. Without the Blacks I have already written 85,000 words. So, as soon as the Blacks are finished, I shall have to cut down to the 60,000 words wanted.

If additional illustrations are desired I can probably furnish material for several.

While writing up these bears I have gone over all the skulls again, in the light of much additional material (including that in the American Museum of New York), and besides cleaning up the difficult relations of the Alaska bears, have added enormously to the known ranges of the various species. But none of the technical results are included in the matter to be sent you.

Later, I expect to publish a large systematic work on our Bears, including the present material and full technical descriptions, with skull and tooth characters (and photographs of skulls and teeth etc), as I wrote you before undertaking this book for you. I shall of course therefore expect to copyright the book in my name. This brings up the business side of the case. The Macmillans said in the original agreement dated May 31, 1901, that they should want me to

-2-

guarantee that my book containing this same material shall not appear until at least one year after the publication of their volume. But I am willing to do better than this and give them the exclusive use of the material for say three years.

If you will take the trouble to read the stuff, I'd like to send you right off one or two of the chapters for criticism and suggestions as to cutting down.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Caspar Whitney, Esq.
New York City.

Washington,D.C.
August 8,1904.

Walter J. Shepard Esq.
City Treasurer, Buffalo, New York.

Dear Sir:

I am obliged for yours of the 29th ult. Enclosed is my check for $126.45 in payment of City taxes on my Ferry Street property.

Kindly send receipt to me at 1919---16th Street, Washington, D.C.

Respectfully

C. Hutchinson

1919--16th Street
Washington,D.C.

August 10,1904

Dear Mr.Whitney:

Your's of the 8th at hand. Glad to know that you are willing to read the **Bears.** Herewith I am sending you the **Polar** by registered mail. The Grizzly will follow as soon as I can get a clean copy ready.

Criticisms and editorial suggestions thankfully received.

Very truly yours

E. Hart Merriam

Caspar Whitney Esq.
New York City

Aug 9, 1904

Dear Dr. Allen:

Many thanks for your last letter. It reached me [illegible] my day since it ought not to have been at Cambridge [illegible] the field. It seems as if I never could get [illegible] done and get off.

What you told me about the actual number of bears remains [illegible] my mind. I have recently had all our [illegible] of the [illegible] Sciurus [illegible] (about 70 of 'em) and in the entire lot find just one adult ♂ which is too much for me. It is very much lighter and [illegible] than the [illegible] I have a large series, and appear to be a very distinct species. It is probable a cross between [illegible] of the Sciurus. If the

in Indiana I am reminded. But a true
friendship can survive so many I feared
the brevity might be many.

If it is not imposing on you too much
I wish you would send me your Indiana
about you a day or two so that I may actually
compare them with this singular about a
it to come to with the 1920 series. Of
course I don't want any more yet.

Elizabeth is the oldest one still here
and reading hard — fifteenth Years!

Everything writes beautifully, and we also get
color - Page has a running up her
back account like a hot day running up
the mercury.

That is all I would just like much
to say about Jane. Her cover file
16,000 words, the Calyx in 1921 - 20,250,
and the Daily last. mighty 2,500!

Our kindest regards to you both

as ever Yrs

E. Mary Lawrence -

1911-1 St. Washington
August 15, 1911.

Lydia Ann Whitney:

Yesterday I finished copying the Rocky bit, and Seamus finished, and sent the box to you by express this morning.

Am now flopping away on the black box.

Affectionately,
C. Hart Merriam

Miss Lydia Ann Whitney
239 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

Of course you will indicate whether you desire best to cut out, & make editorial suggestions freely. I realize that all these material need, much more than it fits on really good shape - even

August 26, 1904.

Dear Doctor Allen:

Your letter of the 16th and accompanying proof came duly. But the box of skulls met with some delay and did not arrive until day before yesterday, and I did not see them until yesterday, when I compared them with our series. They all seem to me to be gyas and kidderi. There is only one adult male gyas in the lot. The type of merriami seems unquestionably to be a young male gyas.

The adult small skulls are obviously either male kidderi, or female gyas. It is difficult to tell these apart, particularly if the important teeth are worn. My identification of them does not in all cases agree with the sex marks on the skulls.

No. 21802 is of course an old male gyas. No.17622 (the type of merriami) is a young male gyas. Nos.21803 and 21809 I regard as immature males of gyas--yg-ad. and juv. respectively. No. 21807 I regard as a female gyas. No.21808 is either female gyas or male kidderi. No.21810 I call male kidderi. No.21801 is a female kidderi--the only one in the batch. It is a valuable skull since in our collection females of this species are scarce.

The eleven skulls were packed by Howell and returned to you yesterday, and I trust will reach you without accident. I am greatly obliged to you for letting me see them, thus clearing up, to my satisfaction, the merriami bugbear. I wish it had turned out otherwise, but we cannot of course help it. Not a skull in this batch resembles, even remotely, the peculiar one I spoke of in my last letter, and I am more than ever convinced that the latter never came from the Alaska Peninsula. The proof you sent me is returned herewith. From the above remarks you see what my opinion is, so it is not worth while for me to make any marks on the proof. I regret exceedingly to have been obliged to keep it so long, but on account of the delay in receipt of the skulls could not well help it.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. J. A. Allen

American Museum Natural History

New York City.

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
August 27, 1904.

Dear Mr.Whitney:

Your letter of the 13th inst. about the Polar Bear crossed mine to you transmitting the Grizzly article. I handed your letter to Nelson and when he read your suggestion that I abstain from sticking in isolated paragraphs that break into the running story, he laughed hilariously, and remarked that that was exactly what I had been drilling into him for many years, and he thought it a glorious joke that I should get caught. It goes to show how unfortunate it is to send off manuscript hot from the pen.

As to the headings, you will of course use your judgement, though I do not see how you can strike out part of them without bringing matter under headings to which it does not relate. I introduced the headings to help those who use the book to find subjects they might be in search of; and several of the articles are so long that they seem better for the sub-division.

When you say that you "have introduced a chapter on hunting" I assume you mean that you have introduced a heading; I assume also that the book will not contain any matter additional to my own. As it now stands there are considerably over one hundred thousand words. So if it is to be got into one volume it will be necessary to do a lot of cutting somewhere. I am anxious to get back the stuff you have in order to close the thing up and go west the earliest possible moment.

Very truly yours
C. Hart Merriam

Mr.Caspar Whitney,
New York City.

1919--16th Street
Washington, D. C.,
August 27, 1904.

Dear Mr. Whitney:

Ten or twelve days ago I sent you by express my manuscript on the Rocky Mountain grizzly and the Sonora grizzly, at the same time writing you and asking for editorial criticisms and suggestions: but I have had no reply. I have now practically finished the black bears, and have done a good deal on the introduction, and shall have the whole thing finished in a few days. I shall then go to California by the earliest possible train, so it is important for your publishers to attend to the business end of the line promptly if they wish the book this summer. As yet I have had no reply to the matters concerning which I wrote you several weeks ago in transmitting the polar bear manuscript.

Kindly return to me at once by express the polar bear and the two grizzlies now in your hands, so that I may have all the manuscript together for final revision and such trifling additions as have come to hand since the manuscript was sent you.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Caspar Whitney,
239 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D.C.,
Dec. 26, 1904.

Mr Caspar Whitney,
239 Fifth Avenue, New York.

My dear Mr Whitney:

Dont again make the mistake of attempting a 'bluff' on me, or further relations will be impossible.

As to the Bear book. Several publishers are anxious to get it and willing to pay well for it, but as yet I have not concluded arrangments with anyone; hence if you and the Macmillans still want the material, the sooner we have a definite and final agreement the better.

You asked for a book of 60000 words, for which I was to receive a thousand dollars. I was late in getting at the job, and when I got down to work I undertook to write a popular natural history of our American bears, without regard to the size of the book but with a view to making it as complete and reliable as possible--to be cut down to fit later. The result was that when done it contained more than double the number of words you wanted--more than 120000 instead of 60000.

During the interval between the time when I agreed to write a bear book and the date of its completion, I continued my critical studies of the group, and examined the material in our principal museums, with the result that our knowledge of the American bears was materially increased and the number of species found to be considerably greater than at first supposed. Each of these had to be treated separately, and made a large increase in the amount of work to be done. In other words I have written a much larger and better book than originally planned, and one that is likely to stand

for some time as the authoratative work on the group. Except for the absence of technical descriptions it is just what I want for the first volume of my life work on North American Mammals. I have also a number of illustrations, and have secured the use for frontispiece of the finest photograph (copyrighted) ever taken, or likely to be taken, of a wild grizzly bear in his forest home. Such a book is of course worth much more than a thousand dollars. But inasmuch as I consented to write a bear book for this amount I shall of course stand by my agreement, subject to the conditions already mentioned by me. That is, I will give the Macmillans exclusive right for three years to the material in a bear book to contain 60000 to 75000 words, said book to be copyrighted in my name, as stated in my letter to you of August 6, 1904, to which you never replied.

Or, if you and the Macmillans prefer, I will sell the exclusive use for three years of the whole book I have written (including preface and introduction), or as much thereof as may be wanted, for the sum of one thousand dollars down on receipt of copy, and 15 percent royalty after 2000 copies have been sold, with no charge for the frontispiece or other illustrations furnished by me, the book of course to be copyrighted in my name. It is understood that no illustrations are to be used without my approval.

In case either of these propositions meets your approval, I suggest that the Macmillans send me a brief form of contract, covering the conditions of agreement, so that there may be no possible cause of after-trouble on either side.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919, 16th St., Washington, D. C.,
January 6, 1905.

Dear Mr. Lucas:

When presiding over Section F at the American Association in Philadelphia last week, I was suddenly taken violently ill with ptomaine poisoning and have been in bed ever since, until this morning. I am now much better and expect to be out again in a few days. Your letter of the 2d instant has been brought to my house, and I have just read it and your definitions, which latter I am returning herewith. They seem to me excellent. The terms 'basion,' 'gnathion,' and 'henselion' were coined, I suppose, by Oldfield Thomas. At least I first saw them in his writings. They are used also, I believe, by Matsche, in Berlin, and have been more or less generally adopted by our American mammal men. The term 'basilar length of Hensel' was probably first used in English by myself, although I am not positive about this. At all events I used it in order to show that the particular measurement referred to was not that usually given as basilar length. Hensel himself, as you may remember, used the usual term 'basilarlänge' for his measurement (Craniologische Studien, p. 134, 1881). For many years I have printed a definition of this term, and some other important measurements, at the head of my tables on cranial measurements.

As I told you some time ago, I have no expectation of lecturing in Brooklyn this winter, for the reason that I have not received any invitation to do so. Were I going to, it

-2-

would give me the greatest pleasure to stop with you and Mrs. Lucas, and I am greatly obliged for your kind invitation. With warmest regards to you all, in which Mrs. Merriam joins,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. F. A. Lucas,
827 President St.,
Brookly, N. Y.

1919, 16th St., Washington, D. C.

January 6, 1905.

Prof. and Mrs. G. H. Taylor,

Bakersfield, Calif.

My dear Friends:

When I saw you last at your pleasant home in Bakersfield I fully expected to see you again in the near future, but matters connected with my field work in the northern part of the State made it impossible for me to go south again. To make up for this loss, so far as possible, I am planning to return to California early in the spring, and shall try to see you as soon as possible thereafter.

It seemed to me that perhaps the best way to get the words to that funeral dirge would be for me to write them down phonetically from your phonograph record, and to check the result by the vocabulary I secured last year. With this as a basis I thought we might together again visit the old lady, and by going over it carefully with her be able to make the necessary corrections. We might also, with the assistance of one of her daughters, work out a fair translation. If this could be done the work you have already done would be increased in value, and the main features of this exceedingly interesting old ceremony could be permanently recorded. Do you not agree with me that this would be better than for me to go ahead now and publish the thing in imperfect form, that is, without the funeral dirge itself? I have, as you know, written out the account of

the ceremony and have your music for the Kotcomut song, but it needs the dirge to make it complete.

With kindest regards to you both and to Mrs. McLeod,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

January 6, 1905.

Dr. C. Judson Herrick,
Granville, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Herrick:

The sudden illness which made it necessary for me to leave the room the last day I saw you in Philadelphia, proved to be a violent attack of ptomaine poisoning. I had a high fever and terrible time generally the rest of that day and night, and the following morning got back to Washington and went to bed and have been in bed ever since until this morning. I am now much better and expect to be able to go to office in a few days. I want to thank you personally for your courtesies to me, and for the able way in which you helped me out by relieving me of a lot of the business of the meeting which I was not able to attend to. Trusting some time to have the pleasure of seeing you at my home in Washington, I remain, with kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

January 6, 1905.

Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Blasius,
Braunschweig, Germany.

My dear Dr. Blasius:

On returning from my season's field work in California, I find upon my table your very important and beautifully illustrated work on 'Der Riesenalk, Alca impennis.' It is delightful to find that you have secured access to so much material and that you have been able to work out the anatomy and life history of the bird in so thorough, complete, and satisfactory a manner. It is great that you have been able to bring together actual illustrations of the various plumages in summer and winter and of both old and young. Besides all this I particularly value the fact that you should have taken the trouble to send me a copy with your personal greetings, a reminder of the never-to-be-forgotten days I was so fortunate as to spend with you in your museum so long ago. I have often hoped that some time you would visit us in America, and I still hope that we may yet see you here. Last summer I had the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance for a few days of Dr. Oscar Drude, who came in connection with the International Geographical Congress.

With kindest regards to yourself and family, and to your brother, Dr. Rudolf, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

January 6, 1905.

Dr. J. A. Allen,
American Museum of Natural History,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Allen:

Thanks for your letter of the 4th instant. You certainly disappeared that evening in Philadelphia with marvelous agility and dispatch. I thought you were standing close by, when suddenly you were nowhere to be found, and although I searched in every direction I could think of, no one was able to give me any information as to your whereabouts. I thought you had gone to the hotel and that I would find you there, but in that also I was mistaken. The next day, while in the chair, I was taken violently ill with ptomaine poisoning and have been in bed ever since. I am much better today, however, and hope to be able to go to office in a few days.

Am very glad to know that you have been spending so much additional time on the Patagonia mammals. This means, of course, that your book will be so much more useful and important. I do not remember to have heard anything additional about the Guadaloupe fur seal.

I intended to write you before leaving Washington last September but was so crowded for time that I let it go. I wanted to explain that the bear I described as Ursus kenaiensis

J.A.A. -2-

was not the big form of Kidder bear from the middle of the Kenai Peninsula, of which you sent me several skulls, but a much smaller and very different bear from the extreme point of the peninsula, near Seldovia. This bear has an exceedingly flat skull with remarkably large, blunt, outstanding postorbital processes, and superficially looks more like the Barren Ground bear than any other species.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Allen,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919, 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.,
January 6, 1905.

Prof. C. P. Wilcomb,
Memorial Museum,
Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Sir:

Pardon my delay in sending you a sample of the card catalogue of my basket collection. I got home just in time for Christmas and had to leave immediately after for the Philadelphia meeting of the A. A. A. S. While there I was taken violently ill with ptomaine poisoning, and have been confined to my bed ever since. I am much better now, however, and hope to be out in a few days.

In looking at my card you will see that I have none of the special headings printed on this. The reason is that I find it hard to lay out beforehand the amount of space I shall need under each heading. I sometimes write a card full on both sides under a single heading and always need more room.

There are two things I should like very much to know about living animals in the park collection, and shall be greatly obliged if you can furnish me the information. The first is, where did the big grizzly come from! The second is, where did the elk come from! If you will kindly obtain this information for me, I shall be greatly obliged.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

January 6, 1905.

Prof. L H. Bailey,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Prof. Bailey:

Very many thanks for your promptness and courtesy in sending me a copy of your paper entitled 'Systematic Work and Evolution,' which it was my pleasure to hear you read at the recent meeting of the Naturalists in Philadelphia. I do not remember to have heard any one say so many good things in so short a paper. I was particularly pleased with your position as to 'natural' and 'artificial' species and your plea for the equal recognition of both. Your statement that "all animals are animals and all plants are plants" struck me as particularly happy. This has been my point of view for many years and I have claimed in arguments with W. B. Scott and others that the well-defined species and subgenera of dogs and some other domesticated animals were entitled to recognition by name in our system. They have argued that such species and subgenera should not be recognized by name, because known to be developed by man's selection and because the chances are that if left to themselves they would soon revert.

What you said about our present system of nomenclature (to which, for lack of a better one, I am an adherent) meets my views exactly, and your remark "that formal nomenclature must never stand in the way of our expressing the full truth about

L.H.B. -2-

organisms," hits between the eyes a particular case in mammals where our present rigid rules of nomenclature made it absolutely impossible to express correctly the actual subgeneric divisions of a group as it occurs in nature. It is obvious from the writings of Jordan, yourself, and others that we are waiting either for some big-headed man or for the natural progress of events to develop a system which will replace in part or in whole much of our present code.

With kindest regards and many thanks for your courtesy,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

January 18, 1905.

Dr. J. W. Hudson,
Field Columbian Museum,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

When in the Cosumnes River country in California a few weeks ago, I happened to pass Nashville and stopped at the house of a man named Franklin. Franklin's wife is a full blood Indian woman. She told me that you spent some time with her a few years ago and that you asked her to make for you a very large basket three feet in height. This basket she had just completed and she wished me to inform you of the fact and ask you how she should ship it. She said the price was thirty dollars. I took a photograph of her standing alongside the basket, and send you the same herewith. Her address is Mrs. Adeline Franklin, Nashville, Eldorado Co., Calif.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Enclosure.

January 18, 1905.

Mrs. Adeline Franklin,
Nashville, Eldorado Co., Calif.

Herewith I am sending you copies of the photographs I took of you when at Nashville some weeks ago, and trust you will like them. Since my return I have been sick in bed, which accounts for the delay in sending the photographs.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Enclosures.

I have written Dr. Hudson about your basket and have sent him the photographs, as he will doubtless write you my soon.

January 18, 1905.

Chief Charlie Hunchup,

Nashville, Eldorado Co., Calif.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are the photographs I promised to send you. I should have sent them earlier but since my return from California have been sick and not able to attend to the matter. I hope you and your people are all well and that you are having a good winter. I hope to see you again next summer. With kindest regards to you all,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Enclosures.

1919-- 16th Street
Washington, D.C.,
February 16, 1905.

Judge W. K. Townsend,

New Haven, Conn.

My dear Judge:

Your letter of the 15th is at hand, together with the letter of the 14th from Bristol, Stoddard , Beach and Fisher, and your check of $1,250.68 in payment of their bill. In compliance with your suggestion I have appended my signature to the check, although I did not suppose that this was necessary. Of course it is better to have this account paid and out of the way.

It was a real joy, although a mighty short-lived one, to see you and Mrs. Townsend the other evening. Next time come earlier and stay longer.

With kind regards to you both,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

The letter and check are returned herewith.

Syllabus of lecture on Deserts and Desert Life

Prepared for lecture at Wells College, Aurora N.Y.
Feb. 27, 1905

Deserts 1

What is a Desert?
Not intrinsically bad
caused by scanty rainfall
Soil usually fertile
Rainfall for irrigation
Only water needed
Flowers after rains
Transformed by irrigation
Beautiful sunshine - Intimate effects
Towns dying of + other cause
Irrigation charges famine + flood
Translated ideas of west dead desert may
Desert Changes - sea high - evaporation
Enriching faster than drainage
Irrigation 6-10 ft. daily
Water glasses - cotton - Dates + Fruits

Deserts 2

Vegetation:
Scattering - grasses
Low bushes
High - mesquite
Cactus
Trees
Shrubs
Herbs
Annuals
Perennials
Succulent: Fauna & Flora. Plants
Struggle with each other, conflicting individuals
Struggle with environment: hostile animals
Struggle with environment - no more elaborate
Small sources of water supply
To secure: Long leaf roots
To store: Cactus pulp
Succulent composites
Thorns, spines
Waxy, woolly - covering
Protection by thorns.

Deserts 3

Contrivances of some plants,
Leaf fall when rainfall is supplemented by irrigation
Life of desert plants continued by protecting
Life is individual - survival of adapted
Protected from evaporation by:
Thorns
Spines
Glistening skin or hairs
Animal life mainly nocturnal
Dangers of desert animals
Lack of water, food, shelter
Development of small animals:
Kit fox, jack rabbit
Desert reptiles in crawling flight
Insects in flying flight
Protection of burrowing
Protective coloration
Above - climate
Rivers - Irrigation - Rainfall - Desert - Irrigation
Protecting + Irrigation - effects

Deserts 4

Map: Location of our Deserts
Great Plains - grass desert
Causes + life
Great Basin - desert deserts
Sage plains in water
Cacti + Yucca in center
Causes + life

1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D.C.
March 8, 1905.

Mr.E.H. Harriman,
120 Broadway,
New York.

My dear Mr.Harriman:

I take the liberty to ask if you will purchase, or suggest the names of persons who might be willing to join in purchasing, for the U.S.National Museum, the Plimpton Collection of Indian baskets.

Mr.Plimpton died at his home in San Diego, California, a little more than a year ago, since which time I have been negotiating with his heirs. They are willing to sell the collection at a very low figure--for about $2500 I am told. I had hoped to raise this amount and purchase the collection myself, but have failed. It is in danger of being split up and sold piecemeal, which would be a calamity to present and future students of ethnological science. It contains a large number of very choice pieces, many of them ornamented with exquisite designs, and is much more valuable than the Briggs collection,which Mr.Peabody of Brooklyn purchased for $5000 and presented to the American Museum in New York.

In the case of dozens of tribes it is already too late to secure baskets from the Indians themselves, and the only hope of obtaining their work is by picking up specimens that were gathered at an earlier date and are to be found here and there in the hands of private individuals. I know of many precious pieces scattered in this way but the prices asked for them usually put them

out of my reach. It is a pity they cannot be brought together in our National Museum in order to render the record of aboriginal American art and symbolism as full and complete as is possible at this late day. The highest development of aboriginal art in America is shown in Indian basketry. No complete or even approximately complete collection of these baskets exists, and owing to the rapid disappearance of the basket-making tribes, it is daily becoming more difficult to obtain the rarer kinds. The best museum collections are those of the U.S.National Museum and the American Museum of Natural History, both of which are lamentably incomplete. Of the private general collections, the best and most valuable are my own and the Plimpton.

Congress has not allowed the Museum anything for the purchase of specimens, but has appropriated three and a half millions for a new building, now under construction, which in a few years should become the greatest museum in the world.

My apology for bringing the matter to your attention is the fear that the precious Plimpton Collection will be scattered.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington,

March 11, 1905.

My dear Mr Harriman:

Very many thanks for your kind offer to be one of five contributors to a fund for the purchase of the Plimpton Collection of Indian baskets. I shall try hard to secure the other four, and if successful will let you know.

Very truly yours,

e. rect Harriman

Mr E.H.Harriman,
120 Broadway,
New York City.

1919 Sixteenth St.
Washington
March 15, 1905

Hon. Charles Elliott Lichtie
Hartford, Conn.

My dear Mr Lichtie:

Yours of the 14th inst. rec'd. today, along with the Marshall lease and the Administration a/c of the Hartley Estate for year ending March 19, 1905, and Judge Thomas's receiver's check for $10.25 in payt. of my 1/3 of balance of bill of costs fees.

I have signed & executed the lease (in duplicate) and the account and am returning the same to your Executor.

Yours truly

C. Hart Merriam

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
March 27,1905.

Mr.Alex Millar,
120 Broadway, New York.

My dear Mr.Millar:

Very many thanks for your telegram just received. Mrs.Merriam expects to go to San Francisco with our two daughters, Dorothy and Zenaida, via Union Pacific.

I expect to make a trip over the new San Pedro, Los Angelos and Salt Lake Road in advance, and had hoped to take Zenaida with me, but fear this will not be practicable.

We expect to spend five or six months working in different parts of California and Oregon, mainly in California.

It is exceedingly kind of Mr. Harriman to think of helping us again and I shall be very grateful for the favor.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D.C.,
March 29, 1905.

Mr Alex. Millar,

Secretary, Union Pacific System.

Dear Mr. Millar:

Your letter of yesterday is at hand, together with passes for Mrs Merriam and the children, and a letter to officials, for all of which we are greatly obliged to Mr. Harriman and yourself. This will make it possible for me to have my family with me at several places where I shall be at work during the summer, which will be a great satisfaction to me as well as to them.

With renewed thanks to you both ,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.
April 6, 1905.

Dr. R. S. Woodward,
President, Carnegie Institution.

Dear Sir:

In submitting the accompanying request for a grant of $1,000 for an original investigation of Indian languages, with special reference to the vanishing tribes of California, Oregon, and Nevada, I beg leave to submit the following explanatory statement.

1. My regular field work(as Chief of the U.S.Biological Survey) takes me for a considerable part of each year into country inhabited by unknown or little-known tribes, some of which are represented by only one or two individuals, others by one or two families.

2. For several years I have been collecting vocabularies and other ethnological material from these tribes, and have thus rescued from oblivion several languages previously unknown to ethnologists.

3. In the course of this work I have developed a form for recording words, parts of grammar, and illustrative sentences which I believe to be fuller and more complete than any previously prepared.

4. Owing to my personal acquaintance with the remnants of numerous west coast tribes, and to the fact that my usual field work takes me into their territory, it is possible for me to do as much linguistic work for $1,000 as could be done for $10,000 by a person especially employed for the purpose and sent to visit the region, hunt up the tribes and secure their good will.

5. Time is pressing. A number of tribes are now on the verge of extinction and one or more passes out of existence each year. Hence if their languages are to be preserved not a moment is to be lost. I expect to be on the ground a month from this date and should be glad if in a position to carry on the work more effectively.

Very truly yours
C. Hart Merriam

1919--16th street
Washington, D.C.
April 15,1905.

My dear Mr. Holt:

Your letter of the 6th inst. is at hand. I have not looked up the originak correspondence, but the quotation from your letter of July 8, 1903, agrees fairly well with my recollection, which was that there were so many 'ifs' and 'ands' about it that I did not care to pursue the matter further.

In view of the fact that Ernest T. Seton, who made most of my mammal drawings, will not now make any more at any price, and in view of the additional fact that the only other mammal artists in America--Carl Rungius and Charles R.Knight--get from $100 to $500 each for their mammal pictures, it occurred to me that I was offering the use of fifty or more mammal illustrations as a very low price when I mentioned $1500 as the compensation expected. Inasmuch however as in your last letter you leave the matter to me I have nothing further to say, except that I do not want you or any one else to feel under the least obligation to agree to pay me for anything one cent more than you think that the thing is worth to you. As you are well aware the book in question is not ready and I have not been seeking a publisher.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

1919 16 St.
Washington, D.C.
April 15,1905.

William McKay, Esq.
Pendelton, Oregon.

My dear Sir:

The photographs I took of you and your friends came out fairly well, and I am sending prints to each of you by registered mail. They will probably reach you a day or two later than this letter, as registered matter goes rather slowly.

Sometime when you have time, I wish you would write me some of the stories told by your people. I am particularly interested in stories about Bears and Coyotes and other animals.

I hope you all had a comfortable trip home, and that you all kept well. When you see Chief Umapine and Chief No Shirt, please give my kindest regards to them. I am glad to have met you all and hope to see you later in your own country.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

TRUSTEES STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, LOTS 5 AND 6, BLOCK 20,
MERIDIAN HILL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By a certain Deed of Trust, dated Washington, D.C., February 27, 1890, and recorded in Liber 1470, fol. et seq. of the Land Records of the District of Columbia, certain unimproved real estate described as lots 5 and 6, Block 20, Meridian Hill, District of Columbia, owned by Charles D. Walcott, Henry W. Henshaw, Richard Rathbun and R. Edward Earll, was deeded to G. Brown Goode and C. Hart Merriam, Trustees.

On September 6, 1896, G. Brown Goode died, leaving C. Hart Merriam sole surviving trustee.

The shares and interests of the aforesaid owners in the said property were as follows, to wit: Share of Charles D. Walcott one third (1/3); share of Henry W. Henshaw one third (1/3); share of Richard Rathbun one sixth (1/6); share of R. Edward Earll one sixth (1/6).

Under certain proceedings for the extension and widening of Sixteenth Street (known as Cause No.580 Supreme Court District of Columbia, Sitting as a District Court) the whole of said lot 6 and the greater part of lot 5 were condemned and secured by the District of Columbia and in Payment therefor on May 3, 1902, the sum of $19,430.70 was paid to C. Hart Merriam, Trustee.

The remainder of lot 5 (a narrow triangle) was on April 18, 1905, sold to William H. Walker for the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00).

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

Dr.

Received from District of Columbia May 3, 1902, for lot 6 and part of lot 5, Block 20, Meridian Hill, ... $19,430.70

Cr.

Lawyer's fee (Subvoucher 1).	$219.31	
Taxes to June 30, 1902 (Subvoucher 2) .	25.31	
Typewriting release.	1.00	245.62

Paid owners (May 1902):

Charles D. Walcott (owner of 1/3)	$ 6,395.03
Henry W. Henshaw (" " 1/3)	6,395.03
Richard Rathbun (" " 1/6)	3,197.51
Mrs.R.Edward Earll (" " 1/6)	3,197.51
	$19,430.70

Received from William H.Walker April 20,1905, for remainder of lot 5 $75.00

Paid owners (April 1905):

Charles D. Walcott (owner of 1/3) . . .	$25.00	
Henry W. Henshaw (" " 1/3) . . .	25.00	
Richard Rathbun (" " 1/6) . . .	12.50	
Mrs.R. Edward Earll(" " 1/6) . . .	12.50	75.00

Respectfully submitted

C. Hart Merriam

Trustee

1919 - 16[illegible].
Washington, D.C.
April 26, 1905

A. H. Hershey Esq.
New Era Printing Co.
Lancaster Pa.
Dear Sir:

Herewith I am sending you two pages of a blank form for recording Indian vocabularies, which I want to print for my own personal use.

I shall be obliged if you will send me at your early convenience an estimate of cost for 1000 of these folds (including composition, press work & paper).

The folds should be letter size (8 x 10½) bond, rather thin, similar to sample entitled 'Field Check Lists, Pacific Coast Region', a copy of which accompanies this letter.

The type bed should be about 5¾ x 6 in.

The general style and makeup should be similar to the 'Field Check Lists' except for larger type bed.

Also estimate on 150 and 200 copies.

Printing to be on one side only (as in Field Check Lists).

If you have suggestions as to manipulation of form which would materially affect cost, should be glad of them.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919 16th St.,
Washington, D. C.
May 3, 1905.

Mr A. H. Hershey,
New Era Printing Co.,
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of yesterday is at hand, for which I am obliged. Your offer to print 200 copies of my blank form for recording Indian vocabularies, on bond paper like sample submitted by you, and in accordance with your specifications, for $97.00, is entirely satisfactory and is accepted. I am obliged to you for doing it so reasonably.

I shall be glad to receive proof at your early convenience.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C.
May 3, 1905.

My dear Mr Knight:

Herewith I hand you my check for $100 in payment for the painting you have just made of the so-called Yaguarundi and Eyra Cats, which I am very glad to have.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr Chas. R. Knight,
Am. Museum Nat. Hist.,
New York City.

New York City
May , 1905

C. Hart Merriam

To Chas. R. Knight, Dr.

One painting of Yaguarunde cats $100.00

Recd. Payment,

1919 Sixteenth Street
W a s h i n g t o n
May 27, 1905.

My dear Mr. Loeb:

It will give me much pleasure to go to the White House on Monday morning, the 29th instant, at nine o'clock, to see the birds with the President.

I regret that I did not get your message earlier.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam.

Mr. Wm. Loeb, Jr.,
Secretary to the President.

June 10,1905.

Dr. George Bird Grinnell,
Forest and Stream Office,
New York City.

Dear Grinnell:

When you were here the other day I regretted exceedingly not having an opportunity to discuss with you a matter that has laid heavily on my mind for some time, namely, the systems and alphabets used in recording Indian words. For many years, as I think you are aware, the Biological Survey has been collecting from Indians of various tribes the names of animals and plants and some other words. A little more than a year ago I prepared and had printed a blank check list for the Pacific coast species, a copy of which I am sending you herewith.

For several years, particularly the last two years, I have spent sometime in studying the systems and alphabets used by our principal authorities on linguistics. While these differ among themselves in the systems employed very much more than I had ever suspected, they agree in the atrocious barbarism of the symbols employed. Practically all of the linguistic scholars in this field have absolutely abandoned the English language, have used German and Russian sounds for vowels (varying greatly among themselves in this respect), and have devised schemes of notation which require months to master. The only explanation I can think of is that the men who have done most of this work are foreigners — Russians, Poles, Germans, or others speaking tongues widely different from ours. The outcome is a mass of linguistic material

G.B.G. - 2.

which can not be used by an ordinary educated English speaking person. Not only this, but if a person takes the time and goes to the trouble to master the system of a Boas or a Gatchet, the next vocabulary he strikes will be written in a widely different system requiring long study to handle. These circumstances in connection with the fact that at least 150 million people speak the English language seem to me to justify the adoption of the English alphabet and ordinary English values in writing Indian words. This I have done in taking vocabularies from at least 40 tribes.

Herewith I send you the whole thing, and I shall be glad of your views. I shall also be glad if you will kindly consider the matter confidential for the present, as I am too busy to enter into a public discussion or controversy, but am going ahead along these lines.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

I am sending you two distinct things:
1. a checklist of mammals, birds, reptiles, plants &c published by the Biological Survey.
2. A vocabulary blanks prepared and published by me at my personal expense. - CHM

The alphabet used by me is on the reverse of the title page of my vocabulary blanks.

We start for California on Friday the 16th.

1919--16th Street, Washington,D.C.
December 12, 1905.

My dear Judge Townsend:

Your letter of the 4th inst. I found on returning from California yesterday, and yours of the 11th and the Deed for the Crown Street property arrived today. I have executed the deed and returned the same to Mr.Pickett this noon.

I congratulate you on having secured so good a sale, and conside the charge of $200 for your services and those of Mr.Pickett very reasonable--for you must have a lot of bother.

As to the reinvestment: I agree with you that a 4 percent mortgage on the property for ten years would be a desirable investment for say $20,000. Since the property is appraised at only $24,600 it seems questionable if we would be justified in accepting so large a mortgage as one for $25,000.

For the remainder I would defer to your judgement from among the railroad bonds on the list you enclose--with the suggestion that it might be best to divide the money among several.

Mrs.Merriam and I wish you a pleasant trip to Florida and shall be glad if you have time to drop in to see us either going or coming--particularly if Mrs.Townsend is with you.

Very truly yours

C. Hart Merriam

The Hon.
Judge Wm.K. Townsend
New Haven, Conn.

1919-16 Att.

Washington

Dec. 16, 1905

My dear Judge Townsend:

Your letter of yesterday at hand and argument noted. I defer to your experience and judgment in the matter and agree to accept the $25,000 mtg. on Crown St property, although in this city it is not customary to accept a mortgage for anything like the assessed value of real estate.

I approve also your selection of Conn Railway & Lighting 5% 1st and consolidated Ry. Co. debenture 4s for the remainder of the investment.

Will get this off at once.

Yours truly,

C. Hart Merriam -

Hon
Judge W. K. Townsend
New Haven, Conn.

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1919 - 16 St., Washington
Jan. 2, 1906

Neighbor Mrs Collin:

Yours of Dec. 31 has this moment arrived and I hasten to reply.

The Modoke gambling basket (fig. 39) has no history except that I got it from rather than California not far from Lower Klamath Lake. By no history, I mean that I know nothing personally about it save floyd into it.

The other one (fig. 40) is the one the main part of your letter is about. It is about 23½ in in diameter and unquestionably is Yokut, though I do not know by which tribe it was made. I got it from a very old Mewuk (not Miwok) who knew only that it came from the south.

In your hasty note from my desk you offer to have ca find matter for several cards (about several different baskets), and your spelling of the tribal names is all much for me.

One of the baskets you are told about is the Washoe — you didn't return the photo or half-tone of, though I see you have.

Three of the tribal names you mention — Pitkachi and Kassova — I never heard of. Possibly you first is a stab for Pit'katcha, the one I write for, [illegible]

1919--16th Street
Washington,D.C.
January 28th,1906.

My dear Miss DuBois:

Many thanks for your letter of the 12th inst. which reached me at so busy a time that I was unable to acknowledge it earlier.

Your 'red gopher' puzzles me, as there is no aquatic rodent in Southern California except on the Colorado River, where both the beaver and the muskrat occur. Both of these animals gnaw roots under water, but I do not see how they could have entered the Diegueno territory.

Neither am I sure of the hawk you mention, although the probability is that it is either the red-tail or the big squirrel hawk. I hope to do some work in Southern California during the coming season, and if I succeed, shall surely get the Indian names of the various birds and mammals of the region.

No, I have not seen your article on Manzanita Basketry. Where may it be obtained?

I thank you very much for your kind offer to send me your book of prints of basket photographs. I shall be very glad to see it and return it promptly by registered mail.

With kindest regards, in which Mrs.Merriam joins,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Miss Constance Goddard DuBois
Waterbury, Conn.

1919 Sixteenth Street
Washington, D.C.
January 28,1906.

Dear Miss Cuddeback:

Your letter of the 15th inst. came several days ago, and I was glad to learn that you were interested in my paper on the Indian Population of California. You may not be aware that I am the man who called on you at your home in Tehachapi on the evening of November 3 last. I was much disappointed to learn from your sister that you were not at home.

By all means write all you know about the Kern County Indians. The important thing is to get the fact. down in black and white, and afterward assemble them so as to make a readable book. The matter of the publisher comes last of all, and depends upon his idea of the salability of the book.

What is needed more and more, is accurate, truthful accounts of the habits, customs, myths and manner of living of the different tribes. Detailed descriptions of the various ceremonies and feasts, are of great value. I earnestly hope you will undertake this work and shall be very glad to assist you in any way within my power.

Very truly yours

C. Hart Merriam

Miss Cate M.Cuddeback,
Tehachapi, California.

Washington
Feb. 8, 1906

Dear Mr Culin:

Yours without date recd. this morning.

The cut you enclosed (and which I return herewith) is a Wiktchumne gambling bowl called Ti'-wan. Its diameter is 22½ in (565 mm).

The man-like figures represent watchdogs; the 5-toed with bear tracks; the double triangles [M] deer tracks.

The coil foundation is yellow grass, Epicampes rigens; the body material root of Cladium mariscus. The designs are in red and black. The red is twigs with bark on of redbud

Washington
Feb. 17, 1906

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie
2 East 91st Street
New York City

Dear Mrs. Carnegie:

Mr. Carnegie has asked me to write you in regard to the Memorial Service for Mr. Choate, which is to be held in the Lenox Library, Thursday, February 22nd, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Carnegie will be present at the Service, and will take a seat in the front row of the Auditorium. Mrs. Carnegie will be glad to have you occupy a seat with him, if you will be present at the Service.

Mr. Carnegie has also asked me to say that he will be glad to have you occupy a seat with him at the luncheon to be given by Mr. Choate's family at the Metropolitan Club, immediately following the Memorial Service.

Mr. Carnegie will be glad to have you occupy a seat with him at the luncheon to be given by Mr. Choate's family at the Metropolitan Club, immediately following the Memorial Service.

Mr. Carnegie will be glad to have you occupy a seat with him at the luncheon to be given by Mr. Choate's family at the Metropolitan Club, immediately following the Memorial Service.

Yours truly,
C. Ward Thomas
Private Secretary to Mr. Carnegie

Miss Louise Whitfield Carnegie
2 East 91st Street
New York City

1919--16th Street
Washington,D.C.
February 9,1906.

Mr.Harvey,

Middletown,California.

My dear Sir:

It has been a long time since I promised to send you the photographs. But I sent them today by registered mail, and they should reach Middletown a few days after this letter gets there. I stayed in California longer than expected when I was at your place, and after I got back here to Washington I had to go off on another trip to New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana , a very long distance.

So please excuse the delay.

I think the photographs are very good, and hope you and your friends will like them.

Next spring I expect to go to California again, and hope to be able to take my wife with me and make you another visit.

With kind regards to you and your wife and all the others at your place .

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919--16th Street
Washington,D.C.
February 9,1906

Mr.J.Reyes,

Pleasanton,Calif.

My dear Sir:

Today I sent you by registered mail the photographs I took of your wife and her mother . They are not so good as I had expected them to be, because the light was not quite strong enough, and the little tree cast a shadow on the mother's face, which I did not notice at the time.

Please pardon my delay in sending these pictures, I expected to send them long ago, but after my return from California I had to go off on another trip, all the way to New Orleans in the state of Louisiana, which kept me from getting at them.

Next season I hope to go to California again, and if I do shall surely make you mother call. I trust you are having a good winter and hope your wife's mother is in better health than she was in the fall. With kind regards to you all.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919 - 16 St.
Washington
Feb. 19, 1906

Board of Internal Tax Appeals:
Sirs:

Replying to your notification of Feb. 10 would state that I have been engaged in field work in California since last spring and recd. no notice of my Internal Tax ~~Ass~~ or should have remitted amount.

I am going back to the field shortly and if there is any way by which I can receive the bill promptly so I may be allowed to pay without the penalty I shall be greatly obliged.

Herewith I enclose check for $10.30 in pay't. of last years tax + penalty as per your statement herewith.

Respy.
C. Hart Merriam.

Washington
March 12, 1906

My dear Judge Townsend:

Thanks for yours of the 10th. I am very glad that you + Mr. Elliott have secured so good a lease of the Chapel St. property — particularly since the new tenant will put on a new modern front.

Very sorry to learn that you are suffering from shingles and trust it will not vex you long.

With kindest regards
Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam

Hon.
Judge W. K. Townsend
New Haven, Conn.

March 23, 1906.

Mr. J. V. Rosemyre,

Bakersfield, Calif.

My dear Mr. Rosemyre:

Some time ago I sent you two batches of photographs. Those of the people, I am very sorry to say, came out poorly. The reason was that the film on which I took the pictures had spoiled before it was exposed. Those of the ranch house and creek bottom were on a fresh film and came out beautifully. Of these latter I sent you two sets--one for Mt. Stitt, the other for yourself. If you will kindly give me the address of Mr. Truxton Beale I shall be very glad to send him a set also.

With kindest regards to you and your family, and to all on the ranch,

Very truly yours,

W. Hart Merriam

Some of the photos of the people didn't come out at all. Among these was that of Nancy, which is too bad. If I ever have the good fortune to go back I shall make sure that my film is good beforehand. Please give the photos I did send of the people, to them, as I agreed to send them through you.

Please give my very best regards to Mrs Rosemyre.

1919 Biltmore Apts.
Washington
March 21, 1906.

My dear Dr. Bumpus:

I am delighted to have your inquiries about the set of publications of the Harriman Alaska Expedition, & I write at once:

1. Mrs. Harriman has all copies of publication including illustrations.

2. The Washington Academy of Sciences has not the set, but has had them & has all illustrations and plates in print.

3. Specialists have not been paid for their work, but have had free use of the illustrations & plates.

4. I cannot answer this [illegible] as I am not familiar with the matter. Mrs. Harriman has attended to the distribution of the publications.

5. I have no data as to sales; but know they have been small. The publications (Doubleday, Page & Co.) have the entire care of the sales and report direct to Mrs. Harriman.

I was very sorry to miss you on both my visits to the Museum when in New York recently, and thank you for your kind letter.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam.

Prof. H.C. Bumpus
Director American Museum
of Natural History, N.Y.

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
March 31, 1906.

Dear Professor Greene:

With respect to the **Ptelea** from Mount Diablo, I have just looked up the entry in my journal and find under date of October 18, 1898, the following: "The California Hop-tree (Ptelea crenulata) is very abundant on the south side of Mitchell canyon, between the altitudes of 1000 and 2000 feet; but rarely exceeds twelve feet in height. It has now shed most of its leaves and is heavily laden with fruit".

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

Prof. Edward L. Greene
U. S. National Museum.

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1919-16 St., Washington
March 31, 1906.

My dear Mr. Lemire:

Can you tell me to what scientific publications Dall's Mollusks of Alaska was sent for review? Dr. Dall says he sent for, about the first book came out, a special list of 10 publications which make a business of reviewing such papers as his, but neither of us has seen any notice anywhere.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

Mr. Hay W. Lemire
Beckley, Fayette Co.

1919 Sixteenth Street
Washington, D.C.
April 5, 1906.

Dear Mr. Harriman:

Mrs. Merriam and the children join me in grateful thanks for the transportation you have kindly sent them from Ogden to the Pacific Coast and return, and for the accompanying letter. This will enable them to go to California for the summer, which otherwise would have been very doubtful.

May I ask another favor? Would it be practicable for you to arrange so that while in California I could from time to time secure transportation for one or two Indians or half-breeds whom I might wish to move from one place to another in order to obtain ethnological material? For several years past I have spent several hundred dollars a year in work among the California Indians, and from time to time occasions arise where it would be of great assistance if I could bring certain Indians together for a few days. The work I am doing in this line relates to the customs, languages, and myths of the aboriginal Californians.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

Mr. E. H. Harriman
120 Broadway
New York.

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
April 5, 1906.

Mr. Alex. Millar, Secretary
120 Broadway, New York.

Dear Mr. Millar:

Many thanks for your letter of the 3d inst. transmitting passes for Mrs. Merriam and daughters and maid from Council Bluffs to San Francisco and return; and Southern Pacific Annual for 1906, and for Mr. Harriman's letter addressed to officers and agents of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems. I am writing Mr. Harriman also by this mail.

In reply to your inquiry about Dr. Ralph S. Tarr of Cornell University, I would state that Dr. Tarr is a well known geologist and physiographer and author of a standard work on Physical Geography, which is largely used in our schools and colleges. I have no doubt that his contemplated studies in Alaska will be of scientific value.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
April 5, 1906.

Committee on Admissions
Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.

Sirs:

Mr. Charles Sheldon of New York, who has been proposed for membership in the Club, is a representative of the best type of American sportsmen. In spite of the fact that he is a man of independent means (and formerly President of a Mexican Railroad) he has interested himself in the big game animals of the world and has collected the best library in this country on the subjects of 'Shooting' and 'Big Game'. While primarily interested in hunting, he has the instincts and feeling of a naturalist, and during his extended hunting trips to Alaska and the northern British possessions has made most valuable notes on the natural history of the region. He has placed all his material at the service of the Biological Survey for study, and has presented to the Government the larger part of his collections.

Mr. Sheldon is not only a man of fine appearance and address but one of genuine worth. I take pleasure in recommending him as one whom the Club should be glad to honor among its members.

Truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
April 5, 1906.

Dear Mr. Lanier:

Thanks for yours of the 3d inst. But where are you AT?

How you managed to send Dall's volume on Alaska Mollusks off for review in March 1904, when the book was not published till October or November 1905, is too much for me.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Henry W. Lanier
Doubleday, Page & Co
New York.

1919 Sixteenth St.
Washington, D.C.
April 13, 1906.

Dear Mr. Harriman:

Please accept my grateful thanks for the material assistance you have just sent me in the way of additional transportation for Mrs Merriam and family. I am also very much obliged for the letter to Mr.Calvin in reference to the transportation of certain Indians in California, for purposes of ethnological study.I shall not make use of this privelege often, but in a few cases it will enable me to accomplish what otherwise would be impossible.

With renewed thanks, in which Mrs.Merriam joins,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. E.H.Harriman,
120 Broadway,New York.

1919 Sixteenth Street
Washington, D. C.
April 13, 1906

Mr. Alex. Millar,
Secretary, Union Pacific Railroad,
120 Broadway, New York.

My dear Mr. Millar:

Yours of the 11th instant is at hand, enclosing transportation for Mrs. Merriam and family from Chicago to Council Bluffs and return, and the accompanying letter to Mr. E.E.Calvin in reference to transportation of certain Indians in California for purposes of ethnological study, for all of which I am deeply grateful. I will present the letter to Mr Calvin soon after reaching San Francisco.

With many thanks for your courtesy,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919--16th Street
Washington,D.C.
April 15,1906

Mr.Truxton Beale,
Tejon Ranch, California.

My dear Sir:

Last fall, I took the liberty to visit Tejon Ranch, and through the courtesy of Mr.Stitt and Mr.Rosemeyre was enabled to spend several days there, and secured a quantity of data of much ethnological interest; at the same time I took a few photographs, copies of which I am sending you by this mail. Should you or Mrs.Beale care for duplicates of any of these, if you will kindly send me a memorandum of the numbers (No. on back of prints) I shall take pleasure in sending them.

In all my wanderings during the last twenty years, I have never struck a place which from my point of view has so many attractions as your charming ranch at the Tejon.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
April 20,1906

E.S.Parker, Esq.,
Treasurer, California Relief Fund.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I hand you my check for $30 as a contribution to the San Francisco Relief Fund. I should make the amount larger but for the fact that I am myself a sufferer from the fire, having lost all of my field outfit, clothing, bedding and supplies, belonging to myself and family, which were stored in one of the burnt buildings.

Respectfully
C. Hart Merriam

1919--16th Street

Washington,D.C.

April 27,1906

H. Harris, Esq.,

805 Woodlawn Avenue,Buffalo,N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 23d inst. would state that you may use for a potato garden, the two lots on south side of Ferry Street, belonging to the estate of Mrs.Caroline H. Merriam. As I do not know anything about the proper rental charges for such purposes I will leave the matter entirely to you to pay whatever you think is right.

Can tou tell me if the street has been cut through our property parallel to Ferry Street? I have been thinking of putting up some houses on my property, but have not yet found time to go to Buffalo.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

The lots in question are 200 ft. deep. One has 55 feet ft; the other 166½ feet ft.

1919 -- 16th St.,
Washington, D. C.,
May 2, 1906.

The Honorable,

The Mayor of Buffalo.

Dear Sir:

I am an owner of property on the south side of Ferry Street opposite the Pest House, on which I have paid in taxes several times the value of the property. Being unable to sell I am thinking of putting up a few small houses. With this in view, I take the liberty to ask if the long contemplated Rudolph Street has been cut through this block? If not, is it likely to be cut through in the near future? And are the owners of the confiscated land to be paid for the same? And who pays for the paveing and sidewalks and so on?

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

1919 -- 16th Street,
Washington, D.C.,
May 3, 1906.

Mr H. Harris,
805 Woodlawn Ave.,
Buffalo, New York.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your letter of the 30th April with diagram of the lots. I am sorry to see that Woodlawn Avenue has not been cut through.

You are mistaken about the identity of one of the lots. All three front on Ferry Street and run back 366 feet, as correctly indicated on your diagram. I gave you permission to use the two belonging to the estate of Mrs Caroline H. Merriam. These have frontages of 55 and 166 feet respectively. The 55 foot one is next to your house; the other is marked Charles B Collins on your diagram. Charles B. Collins was my mother's brother and left his property to her. I did not give you the use of my lot, which lies next to the 55 foot lot and has a frontage of 218 feet, because I am thinking of putting up two or three houses there this spring. Your proposition to pay in the fall is entirely satisfactory to us.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

1919--16th Street
Washington,D.C.
June 10,1906.

Mr.Charles H. Pope
221 Columbus Ave.,Boston.

Dear Sir:

Your letter about the Merriam genealogy has been received. We have written to my brother for data necessary to finish a notice of my father. My brother and sister would like to have the book contain pictures of our father, grandfather, great grandfather and the old home at Locust Grove, and possibly one or two others.

But the price you mention($15. each) is much too high. I am constantly having the best half-tone work done for very much less. If you know the size of the edition, I could furnish the plates ready for binding; or, in order to have the plate-paper uniform throughout, it might be better for me to furnish the blocks ready for printing. In the latter case, what mesh would you prefer(150 or 200)? In case we furnish the blocks, what would be the additional charge for printing.

Veru truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919 - 16th Street,
Washington, D. C.
June 21, 1906.

Mr. W. A. Bryan,
Bishop Museum,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Mr. Bryan:

In accordance with your request I have carefully considered your plan for a biological survey of the Pacific islands. The general project strikes me as most commendable and opportune, for it is obvious that in this region the conditions in zoology and ethnology are so rapidly changing that a considerable proportion of the data which should be at the disposal of students along these lines are no longer obtainable, and others are rapidly vanishing. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the necessary field work be undertaken at the earliest possible moment and be pressed to completion.

While thus expressing my unqualified approval of the general project, I am not in sympathy with some of the details of your present plan, particularly the proposition to employ in the several departments young men fresh from college, who may be obtained at low salaries. In my judgment the project is of so great importance to the sciences of zoology, botany, and ethnology that only trained investigators should be entrusted with the work. Furthermore, if the published results are to bear the stamp of authority the reports of special groups must, as in the case of

W-A-B -2

the Challenger Expedition reports, eminate from men of world-wide reputation.

Trusting that you will succeed in obtaining the means for carrying on this important enterprise, I remain, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

ORGANIZATION OF THE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1906.

The work of the Biological Survey will be carried on as heretofore under three heads--Geographic Distribution; Economic Investigations, and Game Protection. The heads of these several offices are: Vernon Bailey, in charge of geographic distribution; Dr. A. K. Fisher, in charge of economic ornithology and mammalogy; Dr. T. S. Palmerm in charge of game preservation and protection and of all matters coming under the Lacey act.

The present personnel of the Biological Survey is allotted as follows, subject to transfer by the Chief or Acting Chief.

1. Office of Geographic Distribution. Vernon Bailey in charge: E. W. Nelson, Chief Field Naturalist (and acting chief of office in absence of Mr. Bailey), W. H. Osgood, E. A. Preble, E. A. Goldman, W. H. Howell, Merritt Cary, H. C. Oberholser, N. Hollister, J. L. Barrett, and W. W. Cook (when on Biological Survey roll).

2. Office of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy, Dr. A. K. Fisher in charge: F. E. L. Beal, D. L Lantz, W. L. McAtee, and S. E. Piper.

3. Office of Game Protection, Dr. T. S. Palmer in charge: H. Oldys, R. W. Williams, and C. B. Milligan.

The Office of Geographic Distribution has entire charge of all field and office work the object of which is the collection preparation and elaboration of specimens and information illustrating the status and geographic distribution of North American animals and plants (including care of the collections of mammals and birds and of the supplies intended for field use). It has charge also of the work of mapping the ranges of mammals, birds, reptiles,

and plants, and of the preparation of reports relating thereto.

The Office of Economic Investigations has charge of all field and laboratory work relating directly to the food habits of mammals and birds, and of the collection of seeds, insects, and other objects belonging thereto, and of the preparation of reports on the economic relations and food habits of birds and mammals.

The Office of Game Protection has charge of matters relating to the preservation and introduction of game and other animals, and of all matters coming under the jurisdiction of the Department by authority of the Lacey act.

The Administrative Assistant, Mr. H. W. Henshaw, has charge of the correspondence, business, and business office of the Biological Survey including the photographic laboratory, and of all editorial and clerical work. The persons at present under his immediate direction are Mrs. A. B. Morrison, Mr. E. J. Thompson, Mr. N. H. Kent. In the absence of the Chief, the Acting Chief, has general supervisory authority over all the work of the Biological Survey, and should be consulted by the heads in all matters of importance.

The heads of Offices are expected to exercise supervision over routine matters coming under their respective departments, and to carry on all routine correspondence over their own signatures; but all matters involving policy must be referred to the Chief, or in his absence the Acting Chief, for dicision.

June 22, 1906.

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
November 17,1906.

Wm.Fuller Esq.
Soulsbyville, Calif.

Dear Sir:

When I saw you last we had so many things to talk about that we did'nt get to the Birds. I am enclosing herewith a list of Birds and shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly make a cross mark like this X in front of each kind which the old folks say people came from, and a circle like this o in front of those which people did not come from.

The animal a person comes from we call his totem. Some Indians north of you call it Kaht'-dik-kah. What do the Tuolumne people call it? And do you know what the West Point and Oleta people call it? And what do the Mariposa people call it?

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam.

I shall be greatly obliged if you can find time to answer this soon. C.H.M.

LIST OF BIRDS

Please ask the old people which of these birds became people. Then make a cross mark like this X in front of each one that people came from, and make a ring like this o in front of each kind that people did not come from, and send the list back to me in the enclosed envelope. I should be glad of any corrections or additions you may make to the list.-C. Hart Merriam.

Eagle	We-pi-ah'-goo
Big Hawk	Soo'-yoo
Duck Hawk	Wek'-wek
Bird Hawk	Tet'-tet-te
Sparrow Hawk	Kil-lik'-si-e
Condor	Mol'-lok'-ke
Buzzard	Hoo'-hoo-zoo
Big Hoot Owl	Soo-koo-me
Barn Owl (White owl)	We'-cha-ke'-soo (or Hah-chow'-we
Small Horned Owl	Too'-koo-moo
Ground Owl	To-ko'-ko
Smallest Owl	Ko-mitch-e
Raven (big kind of crow)	Kah'-kah-loo
Crow	Ow'-witch
Magpie	Atch-atch-u
Mountain Jay	Ki-ki'-ah
Blue Jay	Ti'-es-moo
Blue Grouse	Moo'-cha-mah'-soo
Mt.Quail	Koo-yah-kah'
Valley Quail	Hek-ek'-ke
Pigeon	Lung-oo-te

Dove	Hoo-loo'-e
Road Runner	Oo'-yu'-yu
Kingfisher	cha-tak-kit'-te-wah
Night Hawk	Ta'-o-kah
Whippoor-will	Kow-sa'-bu(or Ko-mah-che)
Biggest Woodpecker	Pahk'-pahk-koo
Yellowhammer	Te-wi'-yu
Lewis Woodpecker	Pis'-sa-kow'-lah
Calif.Woodpecker	Pal-la'-ta-ta
White-headed "	Top-pa-soo
Blackbird	Chah-bo'-kad-de
Red-winged Blackbird	Ung-le-law-wa
Meadowlark	Yoo'-ka-loo'
Oriole	Hah'-kah-hah'-ge
Red-head Tanager	Sah'-kah-suk'-ka
Butcher bird	Pet'-pa-tah
Swallow	Sal'-le-pe'-pe
Bluebird	Che'-oo-ko-loo
Water dipper	Te'-yoo-too'-nah
Grosbeak	Che-me'-to-lo (or Che-wik'-kah-nah or Am-me'-wah)
Crown Sparrow	Che-po'-sah(or Se'-saw-sa)
Snowbird	Pus-suk'-ka-loo
Towhee	Ta-win'-ni-yu
Brown Bird	Cha-ke-moo
Robin	Wit'-tah-bah
Wren	Sow-wahn'-te-de
Chickadee	Is'-kah-da'-da
Hummingbird	Le'-che-che

Big diver	Wah'-ah-soo
Small diver	Chool'-choo-lo?
Mallard Duck	Oo-lok'-se
Teal	O-tok'-ke
White Goose	Wah'-wah (or Wah'-oo)
Gray Goose	Lo'-wah-too
Swan	Oo'-kan-noo
Heron or Blue Crake	Ke-oo'-sah
Sandhill Crane	To-to'-kah-lah
Mud Hen	Taw'-kah-loo
Kildee	Too'-e-tit'-te

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
November 19,1906

My dear Doctor Bumpus:

Your letter of the 10th inst., inviting me to speak on the occasion of the unveiling of the marble bust of Audubon at the American Museum of Natural History, on December 29, reached me during the recent meeting of the American Ornothologists' Union, which has so fully occupied my time that I have not been able until today to give the matter serious thought. My first impulse was to decline, owing to the pressure of work accumulated during five months absence in the west; but on second thought I have decided to accept, and will undertake to make a few remarls on Audubon and the debt science owes him. In this decision I am influenced partly by the fear that if I declined I should be thought unmindful of the courtesy shown me; and partly by the desire to express my appreciation of the noble motive which prompted Mr.Jesup to make this generous recognition to the memory of men eminent in science.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

Dr. H. C. Bumpus
Director, American Museum of Natural History.

1919 16 St.,
Washington, D.C.
Nov. 30,1906.

Mr. Dick Edwards,
Ione, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Nov. 6 came all right and I was glad to know that the package reached you.

I have been very busy since I got back and have not been able to get the pictures ready till today. My wife has just pasted them on the cards, and I am now sending them to you by registered mail, as I promised to do.

Those for Mrs. Whistler are in the same package. They are not so good as the others; they are too dark. If I ever get where she is again I think I can get a better picture. Those of you and Ida are pretty good.

When I was at Ione I forgot to ask you the name the old people call the animal or bird a person comes from. Some people call it their Totem. The people north of you call it Kaht-dik-kah. I shall be very much obliged if you will tell me what your old people call it.

Are you going to stay at Ione all winter, or are you going back to Oleta? I expect to go to see you early next summer.

With kind regards to your wife and all your people,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

1919 16 St.,
Washington, D.C.
Nov. 30,1906.

Mrs Olive Fisher,
West Point, Calif.

I am now sending you, by registered mail, the photographs I took of you and your baby when at Railroad Flat last month. Most of them are pretty good, though the baby is too dark. This is because the light was not quite so bright as I thought, and I didnt give time enough. But I hope you will like the pictures.

Please give my kind regards to your husband and the others.

C. Hart Merriam.

1919 Scott St.,
Washington
Dec. 2, 1906

Dear Senator:

Yours kind letter of Nov. 21 demand
an earlier reply, but I was so
crowded with work that I cannot
write now. I am sick.

In regard to the Hammond committee
matter: I advocate the views which
I am sure you will find in the Philippine
Bill. The Bill as it passed the House
I think is very good. Of the
Senate bill I do not think quite so well,
I should like to see the Senate
strike out the Commission.

The Philippine Commission
during the last 20 years has been
largely a Democratic body. I have not been a
partisan when I have acted with the Democrats
against the majority of the Republicans
in the Commission, but I have been
very much pained at the bitterness
with which the Democratic members
of the Commission have attacked
the Administration in this matter.

1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.,
Dec. 2, 1906.

My dear Batchelder:

Thanks for your letter of November 21. Since I have just replied to one of the same date and on the same subject from Brewster, I will quote what I have written him as equally an answer to yours.

"During the past twenty years there has never been a time when I have not been an active member of at least half a dozen--usually more--committees and governing boards, and the work that has fallen to me has been exceedingly varied. In all matters of detail and business it has been my uniform practise to act in accord with the will of the majority; but in matters of principle, under which I include politics, religion, morals and other matters of belief, I have always held it the duty of every man to stand for what he believed to be right. And I have held, in the case of others as well as myself, that when a man finds himself radically opposed, in a matter of principle, to the majority, it is his duty to withdraw. Otherwise he can hardly fail to annoy if not embarrass his fellows, and put himself in a false light in the eyes of those outside.

In zoological nomenclature the principles I have always regarded as most vital--I might almost say sacred-- are priority and recognition of the work of our predecessors. Now that these principles, which have governed the Committee for twenty years, have been set aside, how can I honorably(since my own views have not changed) take part in enforcing a new and antagonistic set of principles?" Your inference that I resigned from the Committee "because your [my] views are defeated" does me an injustice.

1919 - 16th.
Washington, D.C.
Dec. 10, 1906

Mydear Carlos:

At last I am sending you the story I told you that evening last fall. It has taken me a long time to get it edited, as many other matters were pressing. If you will kindly make take to illustrate such phases of it as appeal to your imagination I shall be greatly obliged, and we will see what the publishers are willing to do for us. If so you can do it as soon as I can send it in early.

The sunset cloud mine I spoke of I have not yet found, but I'll have some new finishes made + send them to you.

Clark was with us + has this shore all up onto walls of the Cosmos Club - + a fine showing the paintings make. He is a fine fellow. This copy is a trifle the best one I have sent thus far.

With kindest regards to you all
Sincerely yours
C. Hart Merriam.

Mr. Carlos J. Bittell

1919-16th. Washington
Dec. 18, 1906.

Dear Wanda:

Since you are a good girl and got married I've sent you a hanger for your windows; and since Helen is a good girl and didn't [yet] get married, I've put one for her in the same package.

I had a feeling that Cathedral Rock and the great cliff of Cameros (both of which we visited together) might be pleasant reminders of happy days—gone and to come.

Please tell your fossil-stricken father that when I get back from the big New York meeting next week I'll send him the promised paleobotanical literature. Am tolerably busy just now getting papers ready for the meeting.

With kindest regards to your good husband, and to Helen & John, I am

Sincerely yours,
E. North Harris

(Seattle via R. Harris)

1919 - 16th.
Washington, D.C.
Dec. 10, 1906

Dear Parker:

Or next I am sending you the story I told you the other day of Hotspill. Or Hotchkiss was a skeptic on the [illegible] spirit, as many others are, when [illegible] of [illegible] with Kirby who tells the [illegible] of [illegible] as appeals to [illegible] [illegible] pretty obliged, and we like an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1919--16th Street
Washington,D.C.
January 11,1907

Am.Telegraphone Co
56 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:

Herewith I enclose check for $60. in payment for 6 shares American Telegraphone stock, to be made out in names of 4 members of my family, as follows:

C. Hart Merriam 2 shares
Mrs.V.Elizabeth Merriam 2 shares
Miss Dorothy Merriam 1 share
Miss Zenaida Merriam 1 share

Address for all, 1919--16th street, Washington, D.C.

Respectfully
C. Hart Merriam

C. Hart Merriam
1919 16th St.
Washington, D. C.

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
January 14,1907.

Mr. R. U. Johnson,
The Century Company
Union Square, New York.

My dear Mr.Johnson:

In the course of my field work in California I have collected from various tribes of Indians a number of stories and myths, some of which appear to me to be of remarkable interest.

Thus far I have never offered any of them for publication, but I think they should be published, and am sending you herewith one of the longest to see how it strikes you. It is an account of the doings of the more important characters of the FIRST PEOPLE--the people who first inhabited the earth and were transformed into animals before our kind of people were created.

It might be treated as a single story in 5 chapters, or as a series of 5 stories.

Should you consider these, or any part of them, available for The Century, I should ask for the copyright in my name in order to republish in a book of California myths which I hope to publish in the spring.

Is not Deming, by reason of previous work in this line, the most promising artist to illustrate Indian myths?

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

Ret in pasteboard envelope)

MIRACULOUS DEEDS OF THE FIRST PEOPLE
A California Indian Myth
Recorded by C. Hart Merriam

Yellokin and Oowellin, the Man-eating Giant
Timelale the Thunder
Wekwek's daring search for his father
Wekwek's search for his sister
Wekwek's visit to the Underworld.

The mythology of the Indians of California goes much farther back than our mythology. It goes back to the time of the First People--curious beings who were transformed into animals before the creation of the first Indian people.

The following story, told me by an old Indian, is part of the religious history of the Mewwah tribe, the southernmost division of the Mewuk stock, and its five chapters relate wholly to the First People. The names of the characters or personages are names of the animals (mammals or birds) they afterward became--at the time of their final transformation.

As here published, certain brief passages and repetitions have been omitted; nothing has been added.

January 14, 1907.

Mr. Garrit S. Miller, Jr.
Care American Legation,
Madrid, Spain.

Dear Miller:

From time to time during the past two or three months you have had the kindness to drop me an attractive postal card which in each case has been seized with avidity by my daughter Zenaida and preserved in an album she has for the purpose. I should have returned the compliment except for the fact that you forgot to give an address.

I returned from California in time for the A. O. U. meeting held here about the middle of November. Osgood got back a few days later with a lot of data as to various types of North American mammals examined by him in various European museums. He reverses the former decision as to the status of Neotoma lepida and desertorum. I wonder which is right!

How is your work progressing. I trust you have been successful all along the line.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Miller,

Very truly yours,

1919--16th street
Washington, D.C.
January 16, 1907

Mr. William Fuller,
Soulsbyville, California.

Dear Mr. Fuller:

For a long time I have been hoping to hear from you in reply to the questions asked in the letter I wrote you sometime ago, but so far no reply has come.

I shall be particularly obliged if you will kindly tell me the name the old people call the animal they came from--the one whose spirit watches over them.

What do they call the first people?

Do you know what kind of an animal Koo'-choo was?

Do you know what kind of a bird We-ho'-whe-mah is?

And what kid of a bird is Hok'-ke-hok'-ke?

I sent you today by registered mail, a batch of mice. The package will not reach you for several days, as registered mail goes slower than ordinary mail. Please tell me the name of the mouse who went down to the Valley People and stole the fire.

What is the Indian name of Coulterville?

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

1919--16th Street
Washington, D.C.
January 16, 1907

Dick Edward,
Oleta, California.

My dear sir:

Your letter of December 29, came a few days ago and I was glad to hear from you and to know that you got the pictures all right.

What I wanted to know most of all is: The old people say they came from different kinds of animals and birds, and that the ghost or spirit of the animals they came from watch over them and help them. What I want to know is the name the old people call the animal or bird they came from. Can you tell me this? If so I shall be much obliged.

In the spring I expect to go to Oleta to see you and your wife. With kind regards to you all

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

END OF REEL.
PLEASE
REWIND.